Citizenship and Immigration Canada
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RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AND REVIEW
RECHERCHE ET EXAMEN STRATÉGIQUES

Recent Immigrants in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area

A Comparative Portrait Based on the 1996 Census

August 2000

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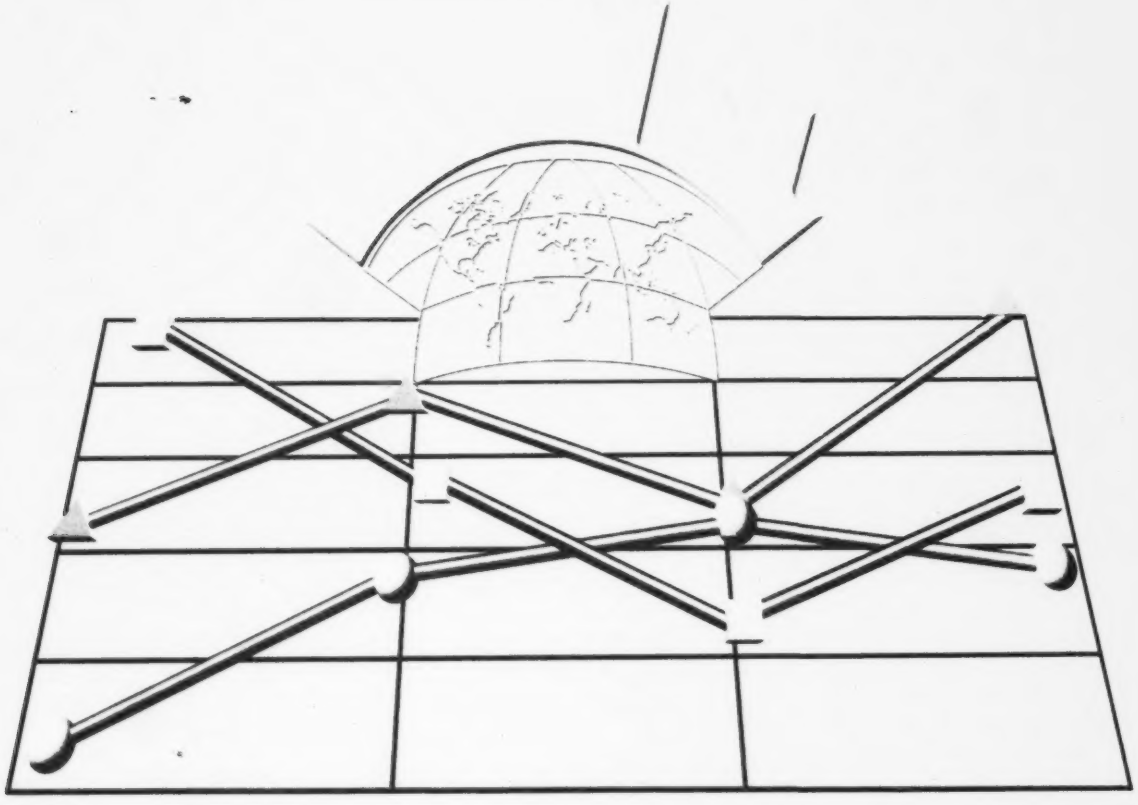

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RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN THE QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

A COMPARATIVE PORTRAIT BASED ON THE 1996 CENSUS

Prepared by
INFORMETRICA LIMITED

For
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

August 2000

The opinions and interpretations expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of Citizenship and Immigration Canada

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FOREWORD

This document presents a portrait of recent immigrants – persons who immigrated ("landed") after 1980 - living in the Quebec City area at the time of the 1996 census of population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, on family and household structure, on participation in the economy, on income and housing.

To assist the reader in interpreting the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants, comparisons are made throughout this document with earlier immigrants - those who arrived before 1981 - and with persons born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants have been subdivided into two groups: those who arrived in the 1980s and those who arrived in the first half of the nineties. The last group is variously called "most recent immigrants" or "very recent immigrants". Grouping immigrants by period of landing is helpful when considering the adjustment of new immigrants to Canadian society and the economy, which takes time.

Immigration is a shared responsibility of the federal and provincial governments, particularly in Quebec where since the late 1970s the provincial government has had control over the design and administration of some aspects of immigrant selection. The Canada-Quebec Accord specifically gives Quebec exclusive selection responsibility for all immigrants abroad in the economic category and all refugees abroad who are destined for Quebec. Since the early 1990s, Quebec has also assumed the responsibility for the development and delivery of settlement programs for immigrants living in the province. For the administration of these services Quebec receives a financial contribution from the federal government. People coming to Quebec temporarily (visitors, foreign students and workers) to study, receive medical treatment, or work in a position requiring a job validation must also obtain the province's consent. However, the characteristics and circumstances of these non-permanent residents are not analysed in this study.

Canada's and Quebec's immigration policies have various objectives: meeting labour market needs, family reunification, humanitarian goals. Policies have changed over time, and so has the background of new immigrants. As the categories through which immigrants are admitted are not identified in the census, this report does not relate the experience of immigrants to their immigration category. However, Canada's immigration policies, along with conditions in countries of origin and in Canada, have an impact on the background and circumstances of recent immigrants as documented in this report.

The report also presents data on earlier immigrants. This is intended not so much as a second portrait, but rather as an indication of the likely future circumstances of recent immigrants. There is no guarantee, of course, that recent immigrants will assume the same place in Canada's society and economy as have earlier generations of immigrants. There have been changes in the characteristics of immigrants over time. The Canadian population, society and economy have evolved as well. This portrait, however, indicates there is also a good deal of continuity in the characteristics of immigrants, and it shows that recent immigrants are making a place for themselves in this country. There are strong indications that the relative economic conditions of recent immigrants will improve with time after their arrival in Canada, for instance.

This portrait of recent immigrants living in the Quebec City area is one of a series of 13 portraits for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the 13 profiles highlights a census metropolitan area (CMA; for a definition see the second text box on the next page). The CMAs or major urban agglomerations are: Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec City and Halifax. Also available is a profile of recent immigrants in Canada. This profile covers the same material as the profiles for urban centres. It also provides comparisons between five geographic areas (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, the ten other cities combined, and the rest of Canada).

This comparative portrait of recent immigrants in Quebec City was produced by Informetrica Limited and is published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to inform the Canadian public, in particular persons and organisations with an interest in immigrants, including officials of provincial, regional and local governments, and organisations providing services to immigrants.

In this document, text boxes provide information of a technical nature about the topics covered, such as definitions of concepts used and notes to tables and charts. Here are some general points that may assist the reader:

Highlights are presented before the main report. The Highlights section is divided into six parts like the report itself.

Headings of topics summarise the thrust of the information presented, in telegram style. Thus, a quick impression of the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants can be gleaned from the table of contents. In the style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Thus, "Fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

The text describes and comments on the data displayed in figures and tables. The text does not always quote the precise numbers in the tables, but states them in an approximate or rounded manner. For instance, "41%" may be described as "two-fifths" or "two out of five". As well, whereas tables and figures display information for two groups - immigrants who landed in the 1980s and those who landed during 1991-1996 - the text often refers to these jointly as "recent immigrants".

Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 10 or 100, and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Shares may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

Some tables and figures in this profile show less detail than available in other reports in this series of profiles, reports for urban areas where a larger number of recent immigrants live than in Quebec City. This was necessary to ensure that the statistics shown are accurate and not misleading. Statistics Canada does not release the actual number of persons in any category in the census data, but an approximate number. When there are but few people in a category, there may be a large relative error in the number. Thus, when the number of recent immigrants in a particular category is small, it is impossible to know whether a difference between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born reflects a real difference or the approximation error. These reports on recent immigrants do not provide such statistics.

Thus, no analysis of labour force participation and unemployment in relation to knowledge of official languages is presented in this profile. In some displays detail is provided only for all recent immigrants, and not separately for immigrants who landed in the 1980s and those who landed during the 1990s. In other instances certain age groups are combined. Finally, some individuals statistics have been excluded and replaced by the designation "n.a.", meaning "not available".

Readers should be aware that there may be many reasons behind the differences featured in any display in this document: the background of immigrants, the experience of immigration, Canada's immigration policy, etc. One important source of difference is age structure. There are more adults aged 25 to 44 and fewer children among recent immigrants than the Canadian-born, and earlier immigrants on average are considerably older than recent immigrants or the Canadian-born. Age structure is examined in this portrait, and where differences in age are important, information is provided separately for age groups. However, readers are advised that differences in age can be a significant factor even when age is not explicitly addressed.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core.

In 1996, the Census Metropolitan Area of Quebec City included the following municipalities: Québec, Saint-Étienne-de-Beaumont, Saint-François, Sainte-Famille, Saint-Jean, Saint-Laurent, Saint-Pierre, Sainte-Pétronille, Château-Richer, L'Ange-Gardien, Boischatel, Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier, Fossambault-sur-le-Lac, Lac-Saint-Joseph, Shannon, Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier, Lac-Delage, Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury, Lac-Beauport, Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval, Beauport, Vanier, Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Sillery, Charlesbourg, Saint-Émile, Lac-Saint-Charles, Loretteville, Val-Bélair, L'Ancienne-Lorette, Sainte-Foy, Cap-Rouge, Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Pintendre, Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy, Lévis, Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon, Saint-Étienne-de-Lauzon, Sainte-Hélène-de-Breakeyville, Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, Saint-Romuald, Charny, Saint-Rédempteur, and Bernières-Saint-Nicolas. Throughout this profile, the Quebec City CMA, with its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Quebec City.

The population data presented in this report do not include non-permanent residents. In 1996 for the first time, Statistics Canada included non-permanent residents in the population. There were 167,000 non-permanent residents in Canada in 1996, bringing the official population count to 28,528,000 instead of the 28,361,000 shown here.

HIGHLIGHTS

This portrait describes recent immigrants in the Quebec City metropolitan area ("Quebec City" for short) as of 1996. Recent immigrants are immigrants who landed during the period 1981-1996. Immigrants who landed during 1991 to 1996 are called very recent or most recent immigrants.

The background, personal attributes and outcomes of immigrants reflect Canada's and Quebec's immigration policies, and the choices immigrants make as to where to live in Canada.

Labour market behaviour, the jobs of recent immigrants, and their income and housing conditions describe the adjustment of immigrants to the economy. This process clearly takes time. Many immigrants do not immediately access long-term jobs that match their formal education, and the initial years are marked by relatively low income, large households and crowded housing. As their stay lengthens, however, they more or less catch up to those who were here before, although some differences remain.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 1996 there were 9,500 recent immigrants in Quebec City, 0.5 per cent of all recent immigrants living in Canada, accounting for 55 per cent of immigrants and 1.4 per cent of the population of the metropolitan area. The number and population share of immigrants residing in Quebec City increased during the 1981-1996 period.

- More than four out of five immigrants who landed during the 1980s had become Canadian citizens by 1996.

Who are the recent immigrants (Part B):

- Recent immigrants to Quebec City come from all over the world. While non-European origins have become more significant over time, several countries in Western and Eastern Europe continue to be among the main countries of birth of immigrants. The share of very recent immigrants from France, the largest source country, is close to15 per cent.

- Thirty-eight per cent of recent immigrants destined for Quebec City entered through the economic class. The share that entered as refugees is just under one-third, while immigrants entering through the family class made up 30 per cent of those who landed during 1981-1996.

- Recent immigrants tend to be younger than people born in Canada. Over one-half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, and 23 per cent are children under 15. Of Quebec City's Canadian-born population, these groups make up one-third and less than one-fifth respectively. Over one in three Canadian-born individuals are over 45 years of age compared to only 13 per cent of recent immigrants.

- Ninety-two per cent of persons who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 reported being able to conduct a conversation in French, English or in both languages. The proportion is highest (95%) in the 25-44 age group, and about four-fifth among those aged 45 and over.

- For over one-third of the most recent immigrants the language most often spoken at home is neither English nor French, but a foreign language.

- The level of education of recently immigrated men and women in Quebec City is significantly higher than that of the Canadian-born. As well, recent immigrants contribute more than evenly to the number of physical scientists and engineers. Recent immigrants pursue studies at a high rate.

Families and households (Part C)

- Very few recent immigrants, including seniors, live alone. Recent immigrants are somewhat more likely than the Canadian-born to live in an extended family. Among persons living with relatives, about 8 per cent of immigrants who landed in the 1980s live in an extended-family arrangement, compared to 3 per cent for the Canadian-born.

- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to include never-married children, and this at a later stage in the life of the parents. Recent immigrant families are also somewhat larger than Canadian-born families. Families consisting of a recent immigrant / Canadian-born couple are relatively common.

- Households consisting of recent immigrants with or without other Canadians make up 1.8 per cent of all households in Quebec City. Households of immigrants who landed during the 1990s account for about one-half of these recent immigrant households and 0.9 per cent of all households.

- Family households larger than a nuclear family are rather common among recent immigrants. One in eleven households of recent immigrants, are of this type, three times as large a share as that of households whose adult members are all Canadian-born. Households of recent immigrants are significantly larger than Canadian-born households.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- Recent immigrants have a lower rate of participation in the labour force, and a higher unemployment rate. Adjustment of immigrants in the labour market takes time, with men over 45 years of age approaching the participation and unemployment rates of the Canadian-born more rapidly than others. Part-time work is relatively common for the most recent immigrants.

- Employment of recent immigrants tend to be much more than that of the Canadian-born in sales and services occupations and the hospitality and services sector. Management and social occupations and Quebec City's large public sector account for a relatively large share of employment of recent immigrants, which is unusual.

- The jobs of the most recent immigrants require a relatively high level of skill, and the skills of university graduates are utilised to a high degree, particularly for men.

Income (Part E)

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 1995, the income of the most recent immigrants is close to sixty per cent of that of the Canadian-born, while the income of persons who immigrated during the 1980s is three-quarters that of the Canadian-born.

- Transfers from government make up a somewhat larger share of the income of recent immigrant households than of Canadian-born households for ages up to 65. For households of seniors, the share of transfers is lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born.

- Over time, the average income of immigrants increases and surpasses the income of the Canadian-born. A relatively large share of earlier immigrants has high incomes.

- One in three recent immigrants experience low income, i.e., they live in families with income of less than one-half of median family income, or, if they do not live in a family, have income of less than one-half of the median income of unattached individuals, compared to one in six persons born in Canada.

Housing (Part F)

- Crowded accommodation is more common for recent immigrants than for other Canadians. One in eight recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions – i.e. have one person or more per room - compared to 3 per cent of Canadian-born households. More than one-fifth of households consisting only of most recent immigrants live in crowded conditions. Crowding is particularly common among larger recent immigrant households.

- Recent immigrant households tend to spend a higher share of their income to meet the cost of housing. One in three recent immigrant households spend more than 30 per cent of their income on shelter compared to one in four Canadian-born households. For households consisting only of persons who immigrated between 1991 and 1994, this share is just over one-half.

- Home ownership is less common among households of recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

17,000 immigrants in Quebec City Metropolitan Area

Table A.1: Total and Immigrant Population, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, Quebec, and Canada, 1981-1996

				Change 1981-1991		Change 1991-1996		Change 1981-1996	
	1981	1991	1996	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Quebec City CMA									
Immigrants	12,800	14,000	17,400	1,200	9%	3,400	24%	4,600	36%
Canadian-born	556,200	622,500	644,700	66,300	12%	22,100	4%	88,500	16%
Total Population	569,000	636,600	662,100	67,600	12%	25,500	4%	93,100	16%
Quebec									
Immigrants	526,000	591,200	664,500	65,300	12%	73,300	12%	138,500	26%
Canadian-born	5,843,100	6,175,100	6,339,200	332,000	6%	164,100	3%	496,100	8%
Total Population	6,369,100	6,766,300	7,003,700	397,300	6%	237,300	4%	634,600	10%
Canada									
Immigrants	3,867,200	4,342,900	4,971,100	475,700	12%	628,200	14%	1,103,900	29%
Canadian-born	20,216,300	22,427,800	23,390,300	2,211,400	11%	962,600	4%	3,174,000	16%
Total Population	24,083,500	26,770,600	28,361,400	2,687,100	11%	1,590,800	6%	4,277,900	18%

According to the census, there were 17,400 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA, for a definition see the Foreword) of Quebec City (i.e., the Quebec City area or Quebec City for short) in 1996. The immigrant population in Quebec City has increased over the 15 years ending in 1996 at a faster rate than the Canadian-born population within the CMA. Unlike the pattern for the Canadian-born, most of the growth in the immigrant population occurred in the last five years. Over the period spanning 1981 to 1996, the number of immigrants living in Quebec City increased by 4,600 or 36 per cent. In comparison, Quebec City's Canadian-born population increased by 88,500 or 16 per cent.

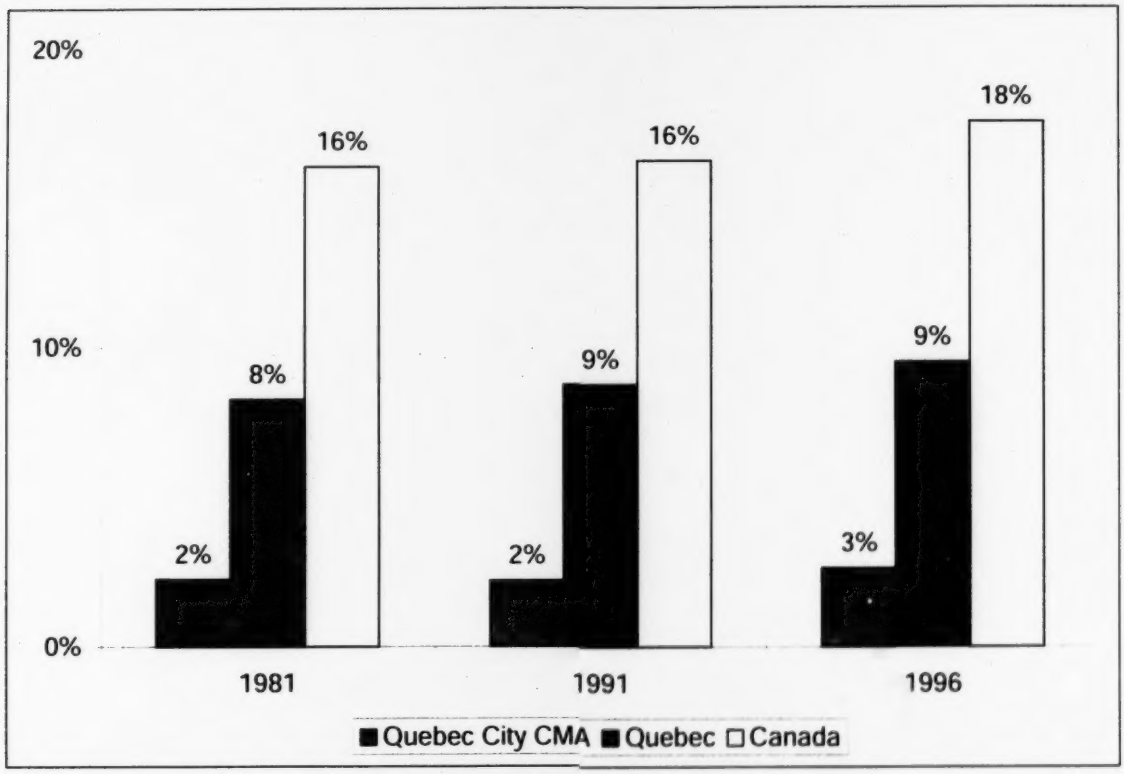
Quebec City's immigrant population has increased at a rapid pace compared to the immigrant population in Quebec and in Canada. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1991 and 1996 the number of immigrants in Quebec City increased by 3,400, or 24 per cent. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Quebec increased by 73,300 or 12 per cent, and the immigrant population of Canada increased by 628,200 or 14 per cent during the same five years.

In 1996, Quebec City was the place of residence of 2.3 per cent of the population of Canada, about the same share as in 1981, but of only three-tenths of one per cent of Canada's five million immigrants (0.3%; shares not shown in Table A.1). Close to three per cent (2.8%) of the Canadian-born population were residents of Quebec City in 1981 and 1996.

In 1996, Quebec City's share of the population of the province of Quebec was 9.5 per cent, compared to 8.9 per cent 15 years earlier, and its share of the province's Canadian-born population was 10.2 per cent in 1996, up from 9.5 per cent in 1981.

A small but increasing share of the population

Figure A.1: Number of immigrants as a percentage of the population, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, Quebec, and Canada, 1981-1996



The proportion of Quebec City's population comprised of immigrants has remained steady at 2 per cent between 1981 and 1991, and increased to 3 per cent between 1991 and 1996. In 1981, immigrants represented 8 per cent of the population in Quebec. In 1991, the proportion of immigrants in the population of Quebec increased to 9 per cent, remaining unchanged five years later. The proportion of immigrants in the population of Quebec City and of Quebec is much lower than the proportion in the country overall.

More than one-half of immigrants landed after 1980

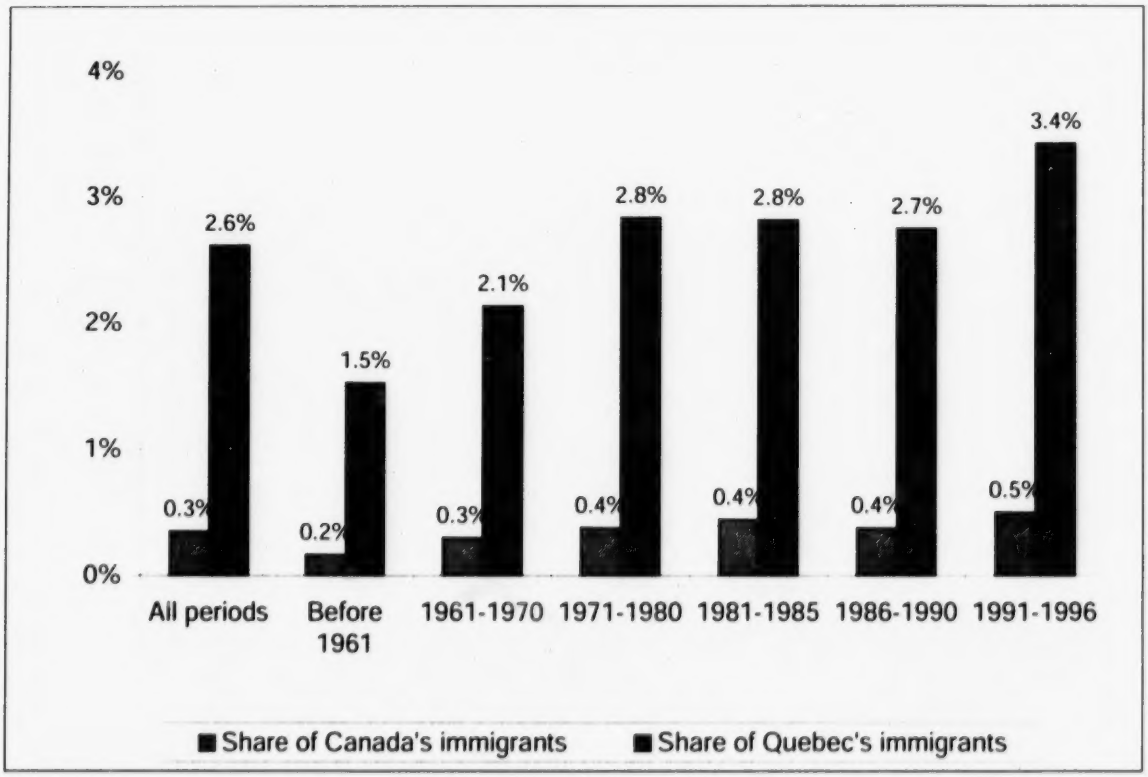
Table A.2: Immigrant population by period of immigration, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

Period of immigration	Quebec City CMA		Quebec		Canada	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Before 1961	1,700	10%	113,900	17%	1,054,900	21%
1961-1970	2,300	13%	109,500	16%	788,600	16%
1971-1980	3,800	22%	132,400	20%	996,200	20%
1981-1985	1,800	10%	63,100	9%	401,400	8%
1986-1990	2,600	15%	94,700	14%	691,000	14%
1991-1996	5,200	30%	150,900	23%	1,039,000	21%
Total	17,400	100%	664,500	100%	4,971,100	100%

Many of Quebec City's immigrants have lived in Canada for a long time. Forty-five per cent of the 17,400 immigrants living in Quebec City in 1996 arrived in Canada more than 15 years earlier. When compared with the immigrant population living in all of Canada, a larger share of recent immigrants distinguishes Quebec City's immigrant population. More than one-half of Quebec City's immigrants (55%) arrived in Canada after 1980. In Quebec, 46 per cent of immigrants arrived after 1980, while for Canada, the share is 43 per cent. Moreover, 30 per cent of immigrants living in Quebec City in 1996 arrived after 1990 compared with 23 per cent in the province of Quebec, and 21 per cent in Canada.

An increasing share of Canada's and Quebec's immigrants

Figure A.2: Percentage of Canada's and Quebec's immigrants residing in Quebec City Metropolitan Area, by period of immigration, 1996



In 1996, three-tenths of one per cent (0.3%) of Canada's five million immigrants were living in Quebec City. Very recent immigrants to Canada were more likely to be living in Quebec City. Of the immigrant population of 1,039,000 who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, 0.5 per cent were living in Quebec City. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, only 0.2 per cent resided in Quebec City.

Quebec City is also increasing in importance as a place of residence for Quebec's immigrants. In 1996, 2.6 per cent of Quebec's total immigrants, and 3.4 per cent of Quebec's immigrants arriving between 1991 and 1996 lived in Quebec City. Of Quebec's population of immigrants who landed before 1961, only 1.5 per cent lived in Quebec City.

Table A.3: Recent immigrants, number and percentage of the population, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, Quebec and Canada, 1996

	Quebec City CMA		Quebec		Canada	
Period of immigration	Number	% of population	Number	% of population	Number	% of population
1981-1985	1,780	0.3%	63,080	0.9%	401,370	1.4%
1986-1990	2,600	0.4%	94,750	1.3%	691,030	2.4%
1991-1996	5,170	0.8%	150,910	2.1%	1,038,980	3.6%
Total 1981-1996	9,540	1.4%	308,740	4.4%	2,131,380	7.5%

In 1996, there were 9,500 recent immigrants (defined as those arriving in Canada after 1980) living in Quebec City, representing 1.4 per cent of the population. The share of Quebec City's population comprised of recent immigrants is quite low in comparison with national figures. In 1996, post-1980 immigrants accounted for 7.5 per cent of Canada's total population.

In Quebec City, the most recent arrivals – those who came to Canada in the 1991 to 1996 period – numbered 5,200, representing 0.8 per cent of the total population. In Canada as a whole, the most recent arrivals numbered just over one million, representing close to 4 per cent of the population.

More than four in five recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 1996, a large majority of Quebec City's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the 1980s – 84 per cent – had become Canadian citizens. Recent immigrants from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70 per cent to close to 100 per cent. As regards the top ten countries of birth of immigrants who landed during the 1980s, more than 90 per cent of those born in Viet Nam, Romania, Cambodia, Haiti, Poland, and Morocco had obtained Canadian citizenship by 1996, as well as over 80 per cent of those born in El Salvador and France.

A significant share of immigrants from Germany and the United States – both among the top ten countries of birth during the 1980s- and a few other countries are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated from these countries during the eighties is less than 75 per cent, the lowest being 50 per cent. For Germany and Belgium the rate of naturalization has dropped from levels above 80 per cent for earlier immigrants.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may have certain rights in that country.

In today's global economic village there are more and more people who live in more than one country over the course of their working lives. To work in Canada, they may become landed immigrants; but they may not have the intention of becoming Canadian citizens, and may never do so.

The large majority of immigrants, however, clearly continues to opt to become Canadian citizens. Eighty-four per cent of immigrants who landed during the eighties had already done so by June 1996; more are likely to follow in the years to come.

Citizenship refers to a person's legal citizenship status, as reported in the 1996 census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 1996. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, focus is on persons who immigrated between 1981 and 1990.

In preparing Figure A.3 we did not consider all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Quebec City in 1996. A country was considered if :

- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 immigrants living in Canada, and
- if the number of immigrants of the 1980s born in that country and living in Quebec City is at least 50.

To increase the comparability with information from earlier censuses, we regrouped together in "Countries of the former USSR", "Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic" and in "Countries of the former Yugoslavia" former member countries of these blocks, which may be listed in Figure A.3, and in Tables B.1 and B.2 in the next section. These countries are:

Countries of the former USSR: *Ukraine, Russian Federation, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Balarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.*

Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: *Czech Republic and Slovakia.*

Countries of the former Yugoslavia: *Yugoslavia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Macedonia.*

Figure A.3: Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

More than 90 percent of Quebec City's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 75 percent of Quebec City's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-third of Quebec City's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have **dual citizenship**:
Viet Nam	Germany	Poland
Romania	Belgium	Romania
Countries of former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	Portugal	Lebanon
Cambodia	United States	France
Haiti	Mexico	Belgium
Poland		
Peru		
Morocco		

Percent of immigrants with Canadian Citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		**Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship**	
Immigrated before 1981:	90%	Immigrated before 1981:	24%
Immigrated 1981-1990:	84%	Immigrated 1981-1990:	26%

Overall, nearly one out of four immigrants (26%) who arrived during the 1980s had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Among Quebec City's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1981, nearly the same proportion of immigrants (24%) reported dual citizenship in 1996.

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

Origin, destination and immigration class

Non-European origins are increasingly important

Table B.1: Immigrants' top ten places of birth, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

Place of Birth	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Immigrated 1991-1996					
1 France	780	15%	Total of top ten countries	3,175	61%
2 Countries of former Yugoslavia	660	13%			
3 China	440	9%	All other countries	1,995	39%
4 Algeria	270	5%			
5 Germany	220	4%	Total	5,170	100%
6 Romania	180	3%			
7 Haiti	170	3%			
8 Morocco	170	3%			
9 United States	170	3%			
10 Irak	115	2%			
Immigrated 1981-1990					
1 France	500	11%	Total of top ten countries	2,490	57%
2 El Salvador	290	7%			
3 United States	280	6%	All other countries	1,890	43%
4 Germany	260	6%			
5 Cambodia	240	5%	Total	4,380	100%
6 Haiti	220	5%			
7 Poland	210	5%			
8 Viet Nam	190	4%			
9 Morocco	170	4%			
10 Romania	160	4%			
Immigrated before 1981					
1 France	1,850	24%	Total of top ten countries	5,300	68%
2 United States	960	12%			
3 Italy	410	5%	All other countries	2,540	32%
4 Germany	380	5%			
5 Belgium	360	5%	Total	7,840	100%
6 Portugal	330	4%			
7 Haiti	290	4%			
8 United Kingdom	260	3%			
9 Chile	250	3%			
10 Viet Nam	240	3%			

Quebec City's immigrants come from the world over, and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades, however, there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 1996, for example, there were 5,170 residents of Quebec City who had very recently landed in Canada, between 1991 and 1996. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was France, accounting for 15 per cent of these new arrivals to Canada. Six of the most common countries of birth – the People's Republic of China, Algeria, Haiti, Morocco, the United States and Irak – are located outside Europe and accounted for 25 per cent of these very recent immigrants. In comparison, these same six countries accounted for close to 25 per cent of Quebec City's immigrants who arrived in Canada prior to 1961, but the United States accounted for the bulk of the immigrants from these non-European countries (not shown in Table B.1).

Among Quebec City's earlier immigrants – those arriving in Canada before 1981 – France and the United States were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 36 per cent of this group. These two countries accounted for 41 per cent of Quebec City's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1961 (not shown). In fact, France has always remained the most important country of birth among immigrants.

In general, the birth origins of Quebec City's immigrant population vary in relation to period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, 1960s and to a lesser extent in the 1970s, and non-European birth origins are increasingly important among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 90s.

Quebec City's share of recent immigrants varies by country of birth

Table B.2 does not list all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Quebec City in 1996. A country is included if
- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 1996,
- if the number of recent immigrants born in that country and living in Quebec City is at least one tenth of one per cent (0.1%) of the number living in all of Canada, and
- the number living in Quebec City is 50 or more.

Quebec City is home to a larger share of immigrants from some countries than from other countries. For example, of the 21,500 France-born individuals who immigrated since 1981 and were living in Canada in 1996, 1,280 or 6 per cent were living in Quebec City at that time. Quebec City's share of Morocco-, Germany-, Cambodia-, and former Yugoslavia-born recent immigrants to Canada is also above Quebec City's share of all recent immigrants, along with the shares of eleven other countries. Except for France-born and Morocco-born individuals, none of these immigrant groups reach Quebec City's share of the Canadian born population of 2.8 per cent.

Table B.2: Number of recent immigrants to Canada by country of birth and share residing in Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

Countries of Birth	Total Recent Immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Quebec City
France	21,455	6.0%
Morocco	10,295	3.2%
Total – Canadian-born	23,390,300	2.8%
Germany	25,500	1.9%
Cambodia	14,810	1.8%
Countries of former Yugoslavia	45,435	1.5%
Haiti	28,710	1.3%
Romania	29,860	1.1%
El Salvador	37,745	1.0%
Mexico	18,325	1.0%
Chile	12,150	0.9%
Countries of former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	12,125	0.8%
Iraq	14,335	0.8%
Peru	11,705	0.6%
United States	75,435	0.6%
Italy	11,905	0.5%
Guatemala	12,160	0.5%
Total – Recent Immigrants	2,131,400	0.4%
Portugal	42,550	0.4%
China, People's Republic of	153,295	0.3%
Lebanon	44,280	0.3%
Viet Nam	97,550	0.3%
Poland	110,350	0.3%
Iran	43,470	0.2%
Taiwan	43,415	0.1%
United Kingdom	88,870	0.1%

Large majority immigrated through economic class

The number of immigrants destined for Quebec City more than doubled from 1981-85 to 1991-95, as a result of Canada's decision to admit more immigrants. The number of economic immigrants tripled between the first half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, reaching 45 per cent of the total. The family class accounted for 30 per cent of immigrants during the 15 years. As well, one in three recent immigrants (31%) destined for Quebec City were refugees, twice as large a proportion as for Canada as a whole.

According to the census, there are fewer recent immigrants living in Quebec City in 1996 than the number who landed during the period 1981-1995 (see Table A.3). This reflects the fact that recent immigrants who have subsequently moved away from the area or have died outnumber those who have moved to Quebec City from other parts of the country.

Table B.3: Recent immigrants by immigration class, with Quebec City Metropolitan Area as intended destination, 1981-1995

	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995
Family class	1,150	1,470	2,120
Economic class	1,060	1,640	3,310
Refugees	1,180	1,900	1,890
Other	80	50	100
Total	3,470	5,060	7,420

The 1996 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. This information is available only from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and pertains to the time of landing.

Under Canada's immigration policy there are three major categories of immigration. These categories correspond broadly to the economic, family reunification and humanitarian or protection objectives of the Immigration Act. Hence, persons entering the country as immigrants or refugees have different reasons to do so and accordingly are likely to face different challenges and opportunities after landing in Canada.

Immigration is a shared responsibility of the federal and provincial government, particularly in Quebec where since the late 1970s the provincial government has had control over the design and administration of some aspects of the immigration policy and program. The key responsibilities of the Quebec government are described briefly in the Foreword section on page *viii* of this report.

Immigrants entering through the *economic* category are persons who have actively sought to settle in Canada and have presumably prepared themselves for the transition. They are selected as individuals and may be accompanied by a spouse and dependants. Only the selected immigrants are assessed against criteria designed to maximise the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Spouses and dependants in this category are not screened against selection criteria but are nevertheless part of the family unit who shared in the decision to move and participated in the preparations for transition. Less than one-half of the economic category are screened against selection criteria.

The *family reunification* category is made up of individuals who are joining family members already established in Canada. These immigrants are not assessed against labour market criteria. They are, however, sponsored by a relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and who has taken the responsibility of providing support for their settlement. Hence, those in the family reunification category are less likely than their counterparts in the economic category to have moved for economic reasons directly related to the labour market or business.

The *refugee* category is made up of Convention refugees and other refugee-like persons who are deemed to require protection or relief. These persons may not have wanted to leave their country of origin and may not have had the opportunity to prepare for moving to Canada. Refugees are expected to take longer to adjust to their new environment and their economic achievements may be modest compared to those of immigrants in the economic category.

During the period 1981-1995, immigrants were also admitted, in smaller numbers, through special categories or programs established for humanitarian or public policy reasons. These *other* immigrants include, for instance: live-in caregivers in Canada, members of the former retired immigrant class, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada and persons landed through the Deferred Removal Order Class and the Backlog Clearance program.

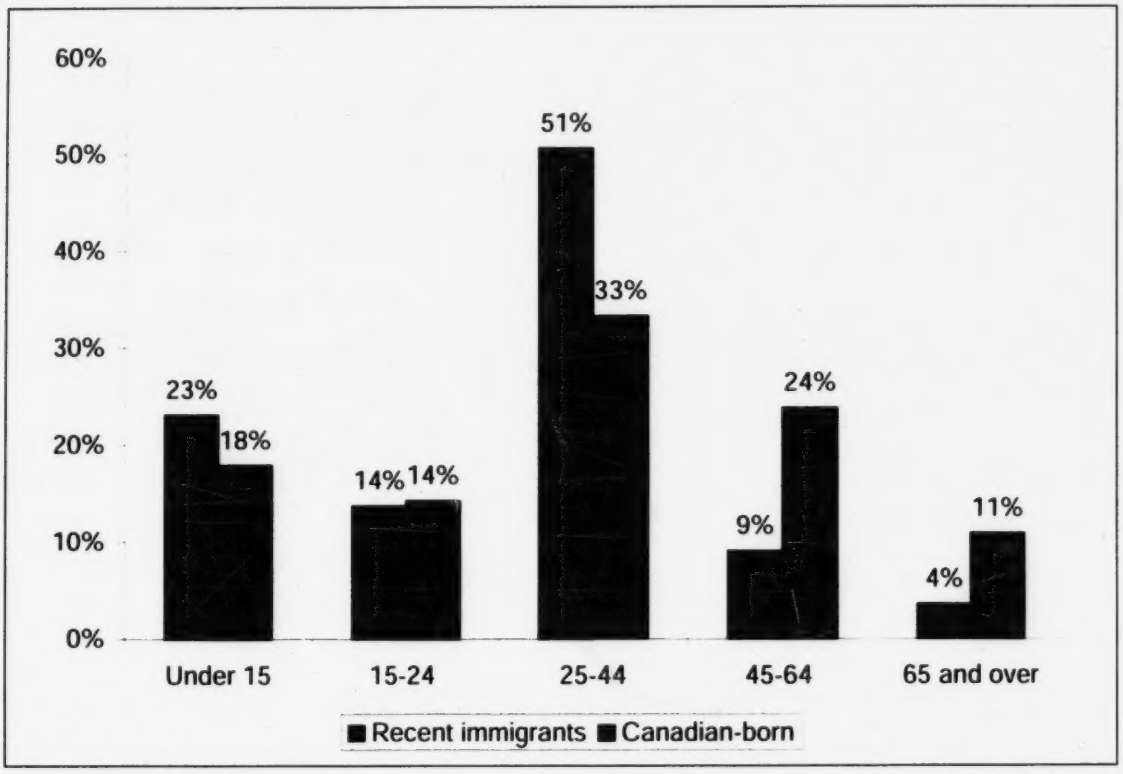
The number and characteristics of immigrants by immigration category have been shown to have an impact on the adjustment process and are reflected in the statistics on immigrants presented in this report. In addition, other factors that influence the circumstances of the population of Canada, and in particular metropolitan areas, also have an effect on the conditions of recent and earlier immigrants living in these areas.

This section presents, by category of immigration, the number of immigrants landed between 1981 and 1995 who indicated they intended to settle in to the Quebec City metropolitan area. These numbers are presented for indicative purposes only. They cannot be taken as an accurate description of the population of recent immigrants in the Quebec City area as some have, for instance, moved away, some have died, and other recent immigrants may have moved to Quebec City from other parts of Canada.

Age and gender

More children and 25-44 year olds, fewer older individuals among recent immigrants

Figure B.1: Age structure of the recent immigrant and Canadian-born population, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



The recent immigrant population (those arriving between 1981 and 1996) is younger than the Canadian-born population. In 1996, 51 per cent of recent immigrants living in Quebec City were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared with 33 per cent of Canadian-born individuals. In addition, children under 15 comprised 23 per cent of recent immigrants, while only 18 per cent of the Canadian-born were in this age group. By contrast, individuals between the ages of 45 and 64 accounted for only 9 per cent of the recent immigrant population compared with 24 per cent for the Canadian-born. The share of seniors is also low among recent immigrants.

Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who arrived more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not surprising that a large share of recent immigrants were within the 25 to 44 age group at the time of the 1996 census.

The relatively high proportion of children among recent immigrants in Quebec is unusual, directly opposite to the pattern in Canada as a whole. One would expect relatively few children because of ageing. By 1996, many recent immigrants who were under 15 years of age at the time of landing would have passed their 15th birthday. Children born in Canada to immigrant parents are not themselves considered immigrants, but are part of the Canadian-born population.

Earlier immigrants tend to be older than recent immigrants and the population born in the country. In the Quebec City area, two-thirds of immigrants who arrived prior to 1981 are over 45 years old, compared to 35 per cent of the Canadian-born (not shown in Figure B.1). The reader may want to bear this in mind, since many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age. Differences between groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a reflection of differences in age. Often other factors play a role as well, as will be shown.

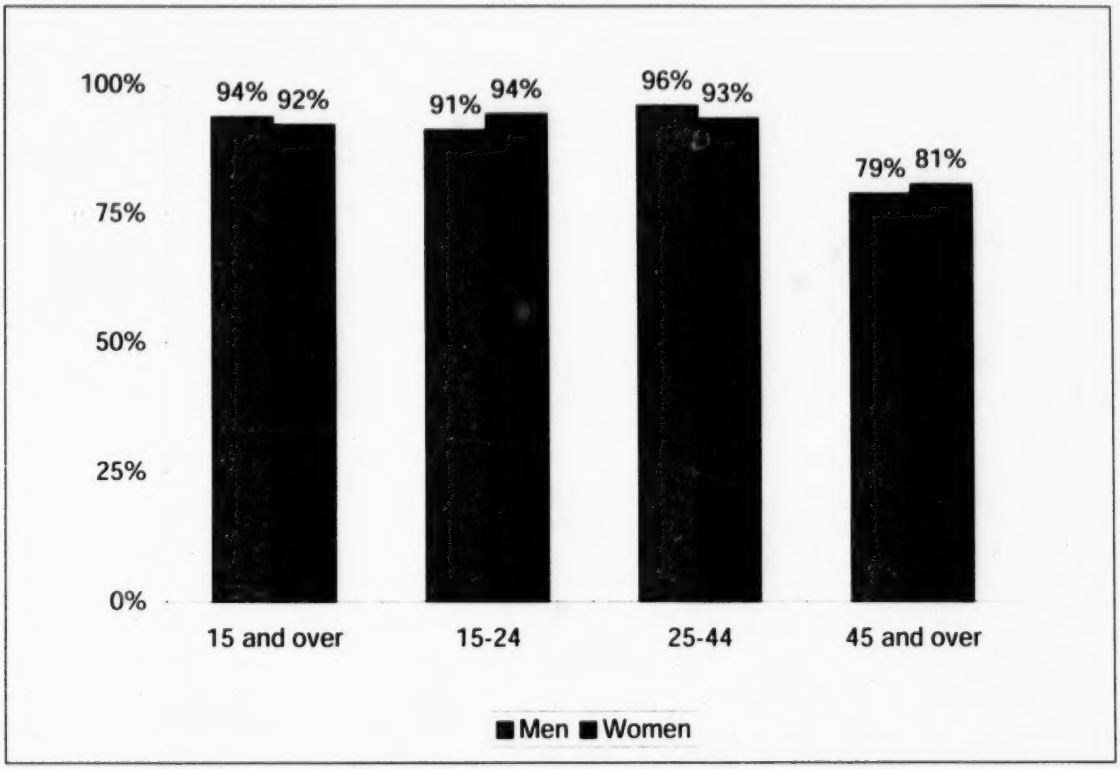
Table B.4: Number of women as a proportion of the population, by age group, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

Age in 1996	Recent Immigrants	Canadian-born
0 to 15	56%	49%
15 to 24	54%	50%
25 to 44	46%	51%
45 to 64	42%	52%
65 and over	62%	62%
All ages	50%	52%
Total number of women	4,800	333,700
Total number of men	4,800	311,000

The proportion of women in the recent-immigrant population in Quebec City (50%) is lower than that of the Canadian-born population. The share of women is relatively low between the ages of 25 and 64. The number of women is particularly low among recent immigrants from Morocco (36%, or 90 fewer women than men), El Salvador (39%, or 80 fewer women than men) and Haiti (43%, or 50 fewer women than men). Recent immigrants born in the People's Republic of China, who number 505 in Quebec City, do not conform to this pattern – women outnumber men by 275 (not shown in Table B.4).

Large majority of very recent immigrants speak one or both official languages

Figure B.2: Proportion of men and women aged 15 years and over who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 able to speak French or English, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



A large majority of Quebec City's immigrants report being able to carry on a conversation in either or both of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, 94 per cent of men and 92 per cent of women reported ability to speak an official language. The large majority of these very recent immigrants speak French. Only 2 per cent speak English and not French (not shown).

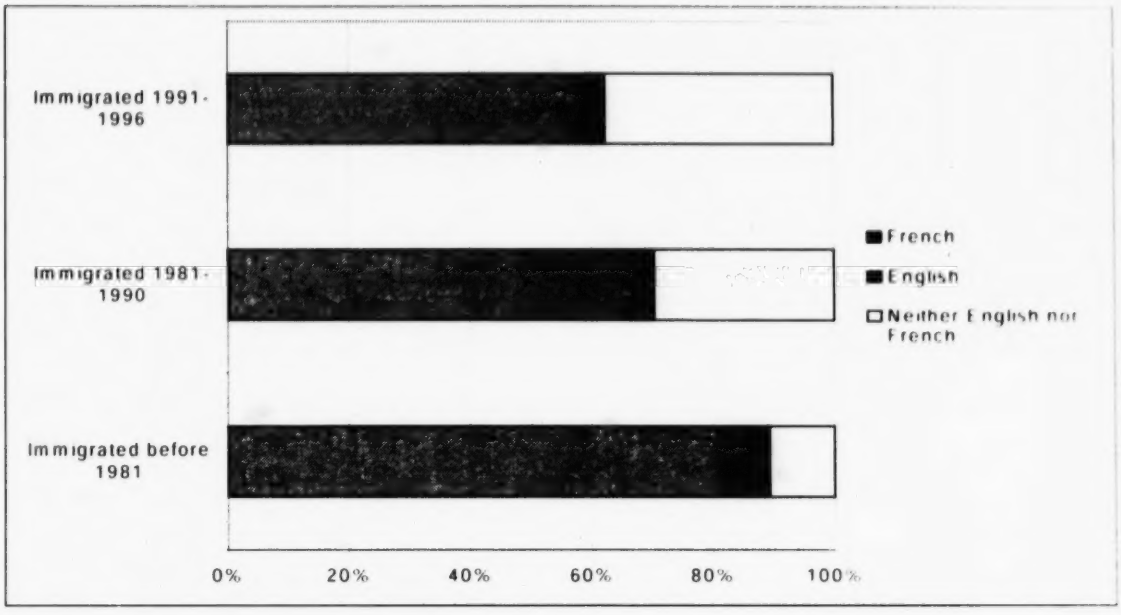
Knowledge of official languages is more widespread among those who immigrated in earlier periods: 97 per cent of those landing between 1981 and 1990, and 98 per cent of those arriving before 1981 indicated ability to speak either or both official languages (not shown).

Very recently immigrated women are as likely as men to have conversational knowledge of French or English. Among Quebec City's women who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, for example, 9 per cent could speak neither French nor English. The comparable figure among men arriving in this period was 7 per cent.

The proportion of Quebec City's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in French or English decreases with age. Among younger immigrants who landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, a large majority – 91 per cent of men and 94 per cent of women – are able to speak an official language. Among those between the ages of 25 and 44, 96 per cent of men and 93 per cent of women report ability to speak an official language. Among those aged 45 and over, however, the proportion that can speak French or English decreases to around four out of five.

More than one-third of very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

Figure B.3: Language most often spoken in the home by persons aged 15 and over, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



For a significant portion of Quebec City's recent immigrants the language spoken most often at home is one other than French or English. Three in eight immigrants who landed between 1991 and 1996 (37%) most often speak a foreign language within their homes. Fifty-eight per cent report speaking mainly French, and 4 per cent speak mainly English.

The use of Canada's two official languages in the home is higher among those who immigrated in earlier periods. Almost two-thirds of immigrants who landed during the 1980s, and four-fifths of earlier immigrants mostly speak French at home. Four per cent of those who immigrated between 1981 and 1990, and twice as large a share of those who immigrated prior to 1981 (8%) indicated that English was the language most frequently spoken at home. Foreign languages are spoken most often by about one third of those who landed in the 1980s, and one tenth of earlier immigrants.

Level of education higher among recent immigrants

Highest level of education refers to the education attained at the time of the census in May 1996. It does not refer to education level upon arrival in Canada. Immigrants may have received additional schooling in Canada after their arrival.

The education level of Quebec City's recent immigrant population is significantly higher than that of Quebec City's Canadian-born population. For instance, the proportion of men holding a university degree is over two in five (42%) for the most recent immigrants as opposed to one in six for Canadian-born men (18%). The proportion of very recently immigrated women holding a degree is almost one-third of individuals (31%). But only one out of eight Canadian-born women (13%) have a degree. College and trade diplomas are almost as common among recently immigrated men as among the Canadian-born, and equally common in the case of women.

As well, recent immigrants are somewhat less numerous at the opposite end of the education spectrum. Few Canadian-born men (12%) and women (15%) have less than grade 9, but the share of those who immigrated after 1980 was even lower (8 to 9 per cent of men and 10 to 14 per cent of women).

Table B.5: Highest level of education, persons aged 15 and over, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Number of persons
Women						
Canadian-born	15%	14%	29%	29%	13%	277,520
Immigrated before 1981	14%	11%	19%	29%	26%	3,510
Immigrated 1981-1990	14%	13%	19%	30%	23%	1,840
Immigrated 1991-1996	10%	9%	19%	30%	31%	1,670
Men						
Canadian-born	12%	16%	25%	30%	18%	251,880
Immigrated before 1981	10%	9%	16%	33%	33%	4,290
Immigrated 1981-1990	9%	14%	20%	28%	29%	2,000
Immigrated 1991-1996	8%	11%	15%	26%	42%	1,860

Table B.6: Persons with less than high school and persons with more than high school, as a share of the population, by age group, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25-44	45-64	65 and over	25-44	45-64	65 and over
Women						
Canadian-born	13%	33%	65%	59%	36%	14%
Immigrated before 1981	11%	24%	48%	69%	62%	32%
Immigrated 1981-1996	14%	40%	56%	69%	49%	23%
Men						
Canadian-born	16%	29%	57%	60%	49%	26%
Immigrated before 1981	15%	16%	31%	69%	70%	55%
Immigrated 1981-1996	11%	19%	33%	72%	66%	46%

When education levels are compared by age group, it appears that the younger generation has a much higher level of education, whether born in or outside Canada. For instance, only one in seven persons under 45 years of age born in Canada has not completed high school (13% of women and 16% of men), compared to well over one-half of seniors (65% of women and 57% of men). Three in five Canadian-born under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree (59% of women and 60% of men), compared to 14 per cent of women over 65 and 26 per cent of men. A similar large shift in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants. Thus, the level of education of immigrants differs far more by age than by period of immigration.

In every age group, recently immigrated men and women are better educated than the Canadian-born, with a higher share with a post-secondary diploma or degree. Recent immigrants are less educated than earlier immigrants, except for recently immigrated men under 45 who are better educated than earlier immigrants, and for recently immigrated women under 45 who are as well educated as earlier immigrants.

Recent immigrants add to Quebec City's pool of scientists and engineers

Major field of study refers to the predominant area of learning or training of a person's highest post-secondary diploma or degree. Ten major areas of study have been grouped in Table B.7 as follows:

(1) Physical sciences, engineering and trades:
- Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
- Engineering and applied sciences
- Mathematics and physical sciences
- Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

(2) Social sciences, education, and arts
- Social sciences and related fields
- Educational, recreational and counselling services
- Humanities and related fields
- Fine and applied arts

(3) Commerce, management and business administration

(4) Health professions, sciences and technologies

The data pertain only to persons who have a post-secondary – trade or college – certificate or diploma or a university degree.

Fifty-five per cent of men who immigrated after 1980 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This proportion is lower for Canadian-born men (48%). Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, one in five recent immigrants have studied some physical science or technology (20%), compared to just over one in ten Canadian-born women (12%).

Among men, recent immigrants are represented in slightly smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and arts. The share of diplomas and degrees in the social fields of studies is more than one-quarter (27%) for the Canadian-born and just under one in four (24%) for recent immigrants. For women, the share is 43 per cent for both the Canadian-born and for recent immigrants.

Almost three in ten Canadian-born women (28%) studied in the broad area of commerce, management and business administration for their post-secondary diploma or degree. Only 23 per cent of recent immigrant women chose this field. Recently immigrated men also have a lower representation in this field. The proportion of men that graduated in health professions and sciences is similar between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, while for women it is smaller among recent immigrants.

Table B.7: Number of persons by major field of study, as a percentage of all persons with a post-secondary diploma or degree, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 1981 - 1996
Women		
Physical sciences, engineering and trades	12%	20%
Social sciences, education, and arts	43%	43%
Commerce, management and business administration	28%	23%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	17%	13%
Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree	116,540	1,980
Men		
Physical sciences, engineering and trades	48%	55%
Social sciences, education, and arts	27%	24%
Commerce, management and business administration	19%	15%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	5%	5%
Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree	121,430	2,360

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

School attendance refers to either part-time or full-time attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 1995 and May 14, 1996. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Immigrants of almost all age groups tend to attend school in higher proportions than the Canadian-born. Recent immigrants have a significantly higher rate of school attendance, except for women aged 15 to 24.

The proportion of adult recent immigrants attending school is highest among those who already have a post-secondary degree or diploma (not shown in Table B.8). In Quebec City, men with high school diplomas also show high rates of school attendance. Recent immigrants with foreign diplomas or degrees may be attending school full-time or part-time to obtain an equivalent Canadian diploma or degree, or to prepare for tests they need to pass to have their credentials recognised in Canada.

Table B.8: Persons attending school as a percentage of all persons in an age group, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64
Women			
Canadian-born	75%	15%	5%
Immigrated before 1981	79%	23%	10%
Immigrated 1981-1996	72%	30%	8%
Men			
Canadian-born	71%	12%	4%
Immigrated before 1981	74%	16%	4%
Immigrated 1981-1996	80%	38%	11%

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Family and household affiliation of individuals

Nine out of ten recent immigrants live with relatives

Table C.1: Living arrangements, by age, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born	Immigrated before 1981	Immigrated 1981-1990	Immigrated 1991-1996
All Ages (including 0-15)				
Living alone	12%	17%	9%	7%
Living with non-relatives only	4%	4%	4%	5%
Living with relatives	84%	79%	87%	88%
15-24				
Living alone	5%	4%	7%	6%
Living with non-relatives only	7%	9%	6%	6%
Living with relatives	89%	87%	87%	88%
25-44				
Living alone	13%	13%	9%	12%
Living with non-relatives only	5%	7%	6%	8%
Living with relatives	81%	80%	85%	81%
45 and over				
Living alone	21%	19%	16%	9%
Living with non-relatives only	3%	2%	1%	3%
Living with relatives	77%	79%	83%	88%

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This is notable among people aged 25 and over, and most notable among those aged 45 and over. Among the Canadian-born aged 45 and over in Quebec City, 77 per cent live with relatives, while one-fifth (21%) live alone. By comparison, 88 per cent of very recent immigrants aged 45 and over live with relatives, and fewer than one in ten (9%) live alone.

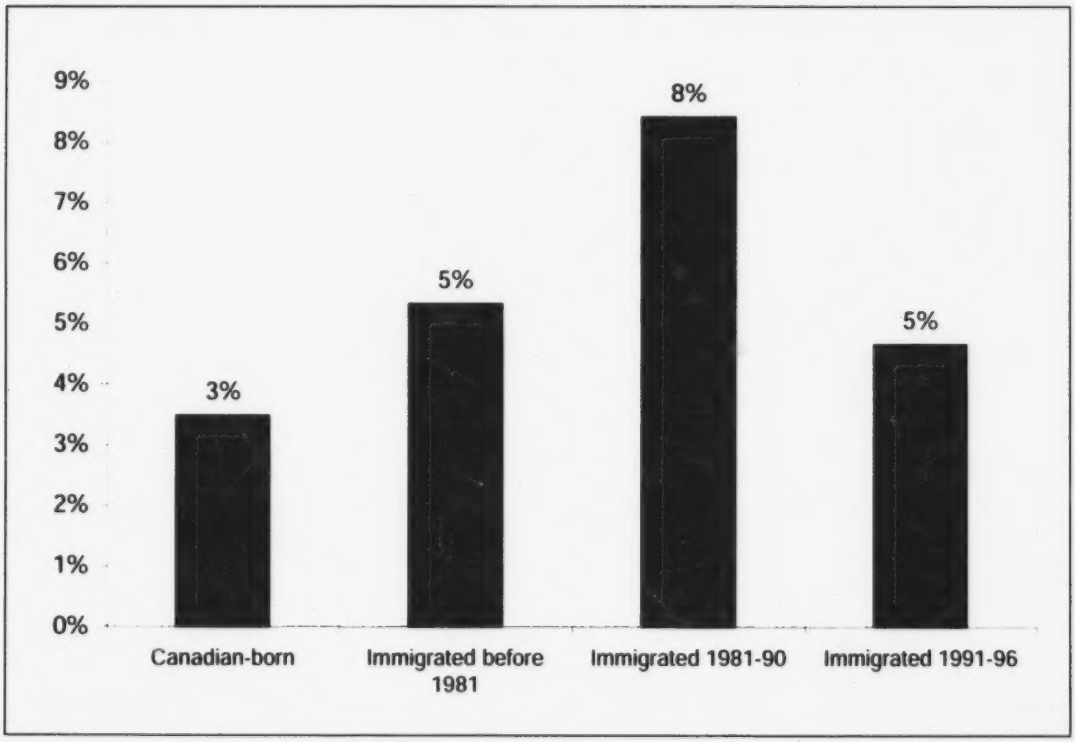
Some recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families

Living arrangements refer to the composition of the household a person belongs to. Living arrangements can be simple, as in the case of the "nuclear family" household (defined as a lone parent living with never-married children, or a husband-wife family with or without never-married children living at home) or they can be more complex, and include other relatives such as aunts, uncles, grandparents, and so on. In this section, the latter situation is called an "extended family" arrangement. As an illustration, a couple with two never-married children would be considered a nuclear family. If the children's grandparents were living in the household, all members of the household would be living in an extended family arrangement.

Whereas Table C.1 includes all persons, Figure C.1 and Table C.2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in "non-family" households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C.2 do not add to 100%.

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. But unlike the Canadian-born population, some recent immigrants are also likely to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, 3 per cent are part of an extended-family living arrangement. The proportion of recent immigrants in that kind of arrangement is 8 per cent for immigrants who landed during the 1980s, and 5 per cent for the most recent immigrants.

Figure C.1: Persons living in an extended family as a percentage of the population living with relatives, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



Extended family living arrangements are more common among older recent immigrants. One in seven most recent immigrants (15%), and one in ten immigrants who landed during the eighties (10%) aged 45 and over live in extended families, compared with 5 per cent of the Canadian-born. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family, and are not members of the nuclear family itself. This suggests that many of these seniors are recently immigrated parents who live with the family of their child who had come to Canada previously.

Table C.2: Persons living in nuclear and extended families as a percentage of the population living with relatives, by age group, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born	Immigrated before 1981	Immigrated 1981-1990	Immigrated 1991-1996
All ages				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	95%	94%	89%	94%
% in extended families	3%	5%	8%	5%
Under 15				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	98%	n.a.	95%	99%
% in extended families	2%	n.a.	5%	1%
15-24				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	95%	94%	87%	90%
% in extended families	3%	6%	10%	5%
25-44				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	96%	94%	89%	93%
% in extended families	3%	4%	8%	5%
45 and over				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	92%	94%	89%	85%
% in extended families	5%	6%	10%	15%

Families

3,600 recent immigrant families in Quebec City

Defining "Recent immigrant family"
Immigrant status is a characteristic of individuals. But in this section, focus shifts to an examination of the families in which recent immigrants reside. The term "recent immigrant family" refers to either a lone-parent family in which the parent is a recent immigrant, or a husband-wife family in which either (or both) spouses are recent immigrants.

The large majority of recent immigrants are members of recent immigrant families; some live alone or in non-family households. Most recently immigrated never-married children are also members of such families – the children having immigrated with their parents or parent – but some are members of earlier immigrant families (if parents immigrated before 1981 and the children followed later) or Canadian-born families (if the children were adopted, for instance).

Some recent immigrant families came to Canada as married couples, while others formed conjugal unions after arrival. Because the census only asks people to report marital status at the time of the census, it is not known if people married before or after coming to Canada. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether recent immigrants became lone-parents before or after arrival in Canada.

Defining "Canadian-born family"
"Canadian-born families" are families in which the lone parent or both spouses were born in Canada.

Defining 'Age of family"
Age of family is determined by the age of the oldest member, i.e. the age of the lone parent or older of the spouses.

In Quebec City in 1996, there were 9,500 recent immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1996. A large majority of these immigrants – 7,900 or 83 per cent – were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or never-married children. Almost all these recent immigrants lived in 3,600 recent immigrant families, i.e. families in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. About one in fifty families in Quebec City (2%) are recent immigrant families (not shown in Table C.3).

Most of the recent immigrant families (88%) consist of married or common-law couples, while 12 per cent are lone-parent families. This is slightly different from Canadian-born families. Sixteen per cent of Canadian-born families are lone-parent families, and 84 per cent are married or common-law couples. The proportion of lone-parent families does not appear to vary according to the age of the oldest member, for either recent immigrant families or the Canadian-born.

Table C.3: Family structure, by age of oldest spouse or lone parent, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages (including ages 15-24)		
couples with or without children	84%	88%
lone parents	16%	12%
total number	174,300	3,550
25-44		
couples with or without children	83%	88%
lone parents	17%	12%
total number	78,200	2,630
45 and over		
couples with or without children	84%	88%
lone parents	16%	12%
total number	92,500	860

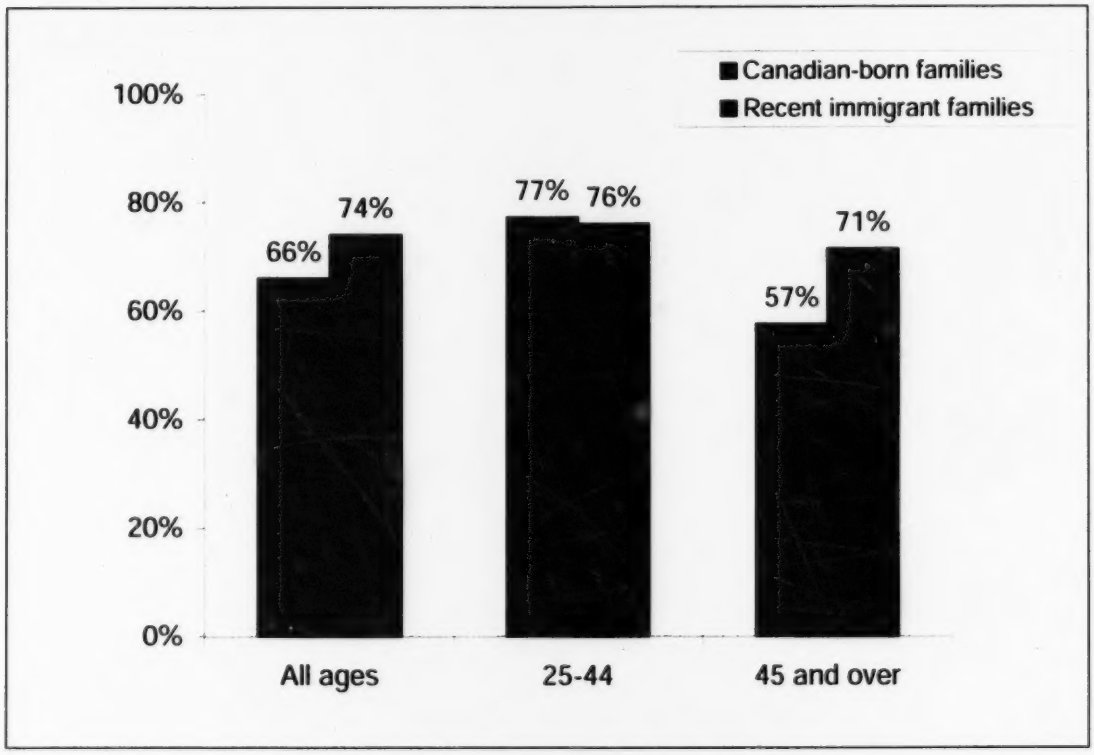
Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

A notable difference between recent immigrant and Canadian-born families is in the proportion of families with never-married children at home. Three out of four recent immigrant families (74%) have at least one never-married child of any age living at home. By comparison, two out of three Canadian-born families (66%) have children at home.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, the source of this difference appears to be older families. Among young families, slightly more than three-quarters of recent-immigrant families and Canadian-born families have children at home (76% of recent immigrant families and 77% of Canadian-born families). Older families show larger differences, with seven in ten recent immigrant families (71%) having children in the home, compared to less than six in ten Canadian-born families (57%).

The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a number of factors, including a greater likelihood that older children will stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two ageing parents.

Figure C.2: Families with never-married children living at home, as a percentage of all families, by age of family, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



Three or more children in the home more common

Whereas Table C.3 and Figure C.2 give information about all families, Table C.4 describes families with children only. Figure C.2 gives the number of families with children living at home as a percentage of all families, and Table C.4 subdivides families with children by the number of children. Thus, the percentages shown in Table C.4 add to 100, except for small discrepancies due to rounding.

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. One out of six recent immigrant families (17%) with children have three or more children, compared to one out of eight Canadian-born families (13%).

Older recent immigrant families are especially likely to have three or more children in the home. For instance, 15 per cent of younger Canadian-born families had three or more children, compared to 16 per cent for recent immigrant families. Almost one-quarter of recent immigrant families (23%) whose older spouse or lone parent is over 45 years have more than two children, compared to 10 per cent of Canadian-born families.

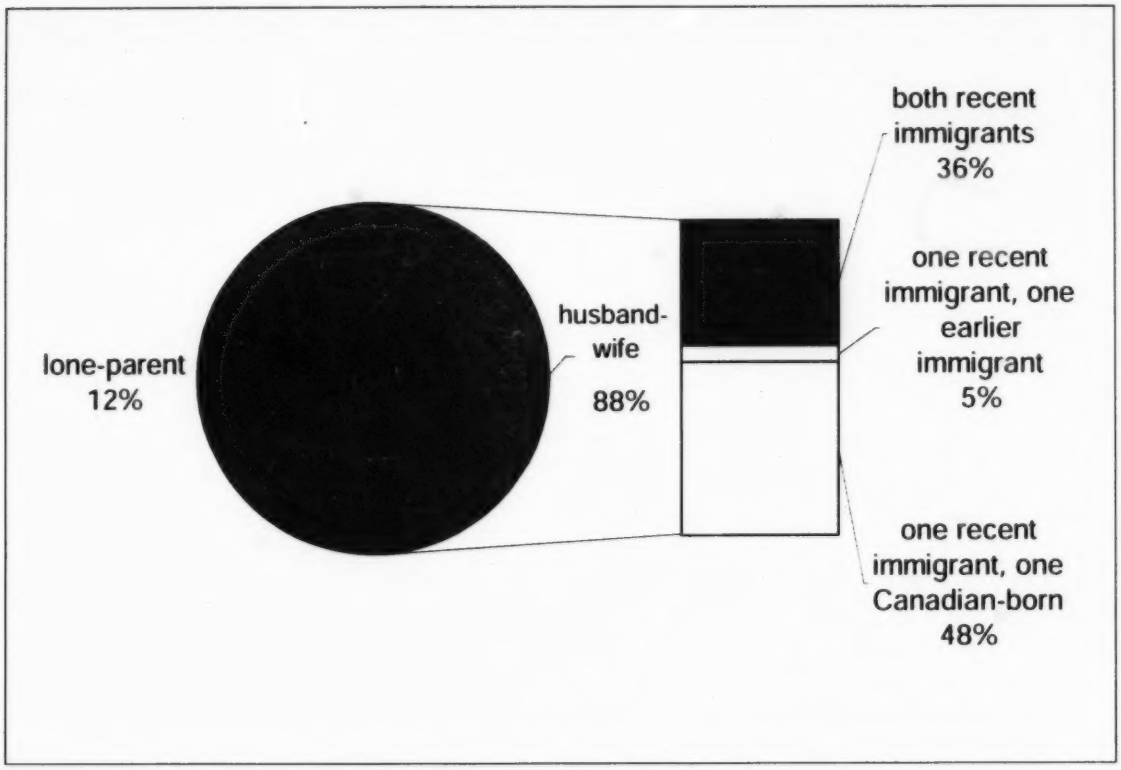
Table C.4: Families with never-married children living at home, by number of children and age of family, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages (including ages 15-24)		
One child	47%	45%
Two children	40%	38%
Three or more children	13%	17%
25-44		
One child	40%	44%
Two children	45%	41%
Three or more children	15%	16%
45 and over		
One child	55%	45%
Two children	35%	32%
Three or more children	10%	23%

Almost one-half of recent immigrant families includes Canadian-born spouse

Almost one-half of the 3,600 recent-immigrant families (48%) are comprised of a recent immigrant spouse married to, or living common-law with, a Canadian-born spouse, with or without children. It is also rather likely (36%) that the family includes spouses who both are recent immigrants. An additional 5 per cent of families have a recently immigrated spouse paired with a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1981. Twelve per cent of families are lone-parent families.

Figure C.3: Recent immigrant families by type, showing immigrant status of spouses, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996


both recent immigrants 36%
one recent immigrant, one earlier immigrant 5%
one recent immigrant, one Canadian-born 48%
husband-wife 88%
lone-parent 12%

Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1981, two-third consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (67%, not shown), a larger proportion than that for recent immigrants.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. In Quebec City, one out of every five recent-immigrant couples live common-law, compared with 28 per cent of Canadian-born couples.

The lower incidence of common-law relationships is in part a result of immigration laws, which do not recognise common-law relationships. Common-law partners have to be admitted separately as individuals, whereas a marital couple may enter as a unit. Differences in attitudes towards common-law relationships may also play a role.

Table C.5: Couples in common-law relationships as a proportion of all husband-wife couples, by age of older partner, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages	28%	20%
15-24	85%	n.a.
25-44	43%	22%
45 and over	13%	11%

Households

4,900 recent immigrant households in Quebec City

Defining "Recent immigrant household"
A household is a group of persons sharing living accommodation. In a recent immigrant household, one or more of the members aged 15 years or over is a recent immigrant, having immigrated to Canada between 1981 and 1996. All recent immigrants of 15 years or over are members of recent immigrant households.

Recent immigrant households are subdivided by period of landing in the same way as individuals. A household with one or more persons over 15 years of age who immigrated during 1991-1996 is a 1990s immigrant household. If all persons of 15 and over immigrated during 1991-1996, the household is called a "1990s immigrants only" household. If there are members of 15 and over who belong to other groups, the household is called "1990s immigrants with others". The "others" are immigrants who landed before 1991 or Canadian-born persons or both. A 1980s immigrant household includes at least one person who immigrated during the 1980s, and no persons who immigrated during 1991-1996.

Defining 'Canadian-born household"
A Canadian-born household is a household in which all members aged 15 years or over were born in Canada.

Defining "Earlier immigrant household"
An earlier immigrant household includes one or more persons who immigrated in or before 1980 and does not include any persons who immigrated after 1980.

Together, these three groups include all households, as households consisting entirely of non-permanent residents are not considered here. The recent immigrant family concept is the most encompassing of the three, and the Canadian-born household the narrowest. Many earlier immigrant households (more than half of such households in Quebec City) include Canadian-born persons, including children born in Canada who have passed the age of 14.

Table C.6: Households by immigrant status of members of 15 years and over, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born households	264,300	96%
Earlier immigrant households	6,100	2%
Recent immigrant households	4,900	2%
of which:		
1980s immigrants	2,560	0.9%
1990s immigrants with others	1,050	0.4%
with Canadian-born only	*770*	0.3%
with other immigrants (with or without Canadian-born)	*280*	0.1%
1990s immigrants only	1,330	0.5%
Total	275,400	100%

In Quebec City in 1996, there were 4,900 recent-immigrant households – households in which at least one member of 15 years or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 1.8 per cent of the total number of households in Quebec City.

One half of the recent immigrant households (2,380) have at least one member who immigrated during the 1990s. In 56 per cent of these households (1,330) all members are very recent immigrants. But it is also quite common for very recent immigrants to live together with immigrants who landed before 1991, with Canadian-born persons, or with both (1,050 households).

Ninety-six per cent of households in Quebec City comprise only Canadian-born persons. The remaining 2.2 per cent of all households include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants. Two-thirds of these earlier immigrant households also include persons born in Canada, often children born after immigration (not shown in Table C.6).

Recent immigrant households more likely to be family households

The majority of households consist of families. Families may live alone (nuclear family households), with other families (multiple family households), or with non-family persons which may or may not be relatives (expanded-family households). All other households are non-family households consisting of one or more persons who may be related by blood or not.

A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. Almost four out of five recent immigrant households (78%) are family households, compared to two out of three Canadian-born households (66%).

More than one-third of Canadian-born households are non-family households, and most of these consist of a person living alone (30% of households). Among recent immigrant households persons living alone are only half as common (15%).

Most households consist of a nuclear family, i.e. a couple with or without children, or a lone parent with one or more children living together. Immigrant households are more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

A larger proportion of recent immigrant households (8%) than of Canadian-born households (3%) consists of a nuclear family living with other persons. In most of these expanded-family households the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households are not unknown among Canadian-born, but they occur much less frequently. Multiple-family households are rare among recent immigrant and Canadian-born households.

Table C.7: Household structure, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Family households				Non-family households		Number of households
	All family households	Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons	
Canadian-born	66%	62%	3%	0%	30%	5%	264,300
Earlier immigrants	74%	70%	4%	1%	21%	5%	6,100
Recent immigrants	78%	70%	8%	1%	15%	7%	4,900
1980s immigrants	79%	*71%*	*8%*	*0%*	15%	6%	2,560
1990s immigrants with others	91%	*75%*	*12%*	*3%*	0%	9%	1,050
1990s immigrants only	67%	*63%*	*4%*	*0%*	28%	5%	1,330
All households	66%	63%	3%	0%	29%	5%	275,400

Recent immigrant households somewhat more likely to be large

Table C.8: Size of households, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	79%	20%	1%	2.4
Earlier immigrants	75%	23%	2%	2.7
Recent immigrants	67%	29%	4%	3.0
1980s immigrants	*63%*	*33%*	*4%*	*3.2*
1990s immigrants with others	*72%*	*25%*	*3%*	*3.1*
1990s immigrants only	*72%*	*24%*	*4%*	*2.7*
All households	79%	20%	1%	2.4

Size is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with 4 or 5 members and 7 for households with 6 or more members. For sizes 1 to 3 the actual number of households with each size was used in the calculation.

Recent immigrant households are somewhat more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. Two-thirds of recent immigrant households (67%) have one to three members, compared to four-fifths of Canadian-born households (79%). Thus, the proportion of households with four or more members is larger (33%) among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households (21%).

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Recently immigrated households are more likely than other households to be very large, although the percentage is still rather low. About four per cent of these households have six or more members. The share of very large households among Canadian-born households is only one per cent.

Table C.9: Proportion of persons spending time on unpaid care of children and elders, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Care of children	Care of elders
Women		
Canadian-born	39%	18%
Immigrated before 1981	39%	15%
Immigrated 1981-1990	55%	11%
Immigrated 1991-1996	55%	10%
Men		
Canadian-born	34%	13%
Immigrated before 1981	33%	10%
Immigrated 1981-1990	45%	7%
Immigrated 1991-1996	39%	5%

The proportion of recent immigrants of 15 years or over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons. On the other hand, the share of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is smaller than the share of Canadian-born persons.

These numbers reflect differences in family and household structure. Families with children are more numerous among recent immigrants. The incidence of care of elders is lower among recent immigrants, even though extended families are more common. This suggests that recent immigrants have other reasons than care of elders for living in households larger than a nuclear family.

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

Participation in the labour market

Labour force participation initially lower but men adjust rapidly

A person is in the labour force if he or she is employed or actively looking for work. Persons not in the labour force may be attending school, raising children, in retirement, or they may be unable or unwilling to seek employment for other reasons.

The rate of labour force participation varies by age and gender. Thus, differences in labour force participation between immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a result of differences in age-gender composition. As well, immigrants and the Canadian-born may show similar behaviour in some age-gender groups, and different behaviour in other groups. For both these reasons it is of interest to examine labour force participation by age and gender.

Table D.1: Labour force participation rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Labour Force
Women					
Canadian-born	55%	81%	56%	68%	158,330
Immigrated before 1981	66%	76%	62%	68%	1,830
Immigrated 1981-1996	41%	56%	42%	51%	1,680
Men					
Canadian-born	57%	92%	77%	80%	179,970
Immigrated before 1981	71%	89%	83%	84%	2,990
Immigrated 1981-1996	39%	80%	76%	73%	2,710

	Participation rate		Labour force	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age 15-64				
Immigrated 1981-1990	53%	77%	890	1,480
Immigrated 1991-1996	49%	68%	790	1,230

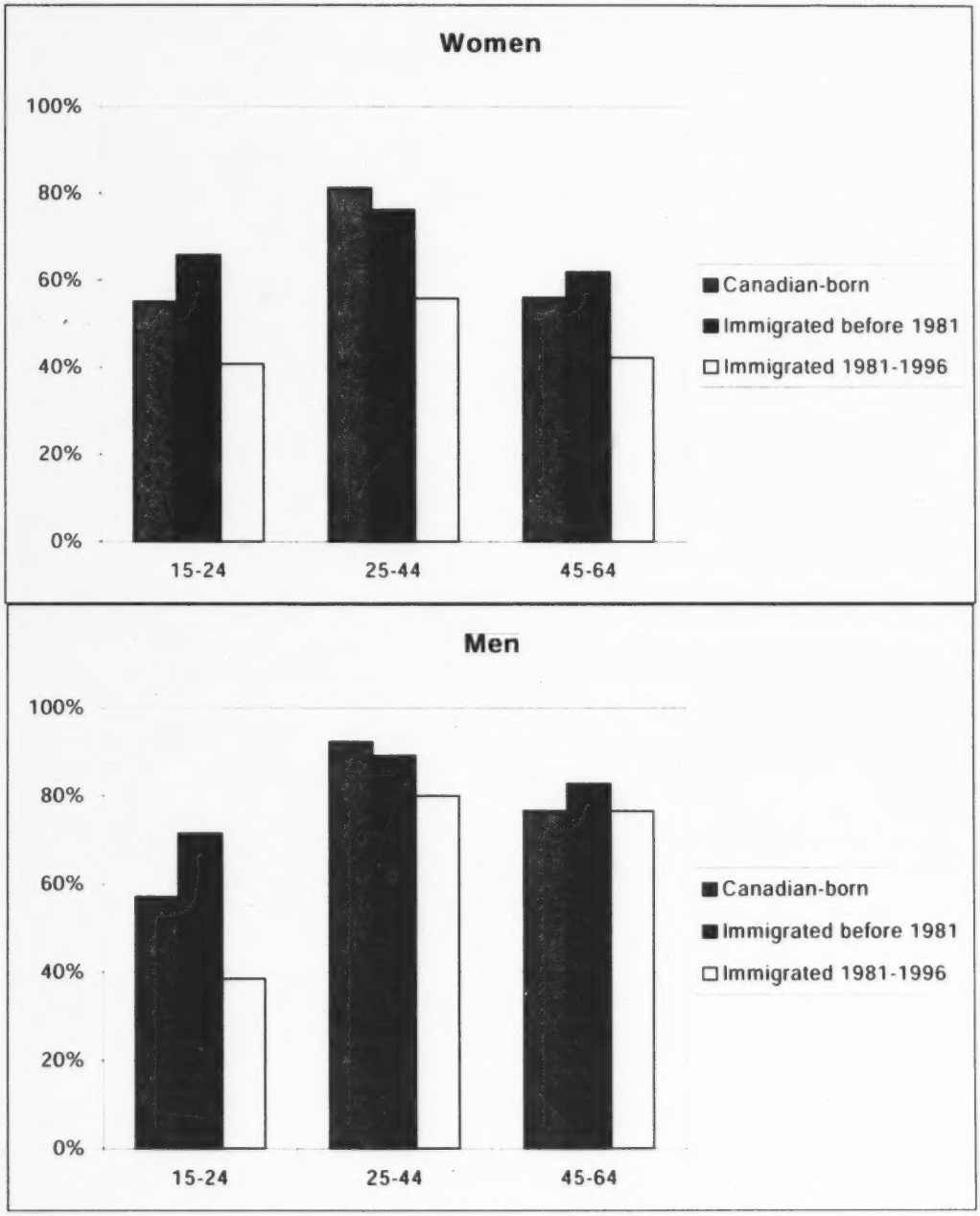
In the first few years after landing, immigrants participate in the labour market at lower rates than the Canadian-born, but over time the rates become similar. Convergence is considerably faster for men than for women.

For instance, men aged 45 to 64 who immigrated between 1981 and 1996 participate at almost the same rate (76%) as the Canadian-born (77%), evidence of rapid adjustment. Men aged 25 to 44 also enter the labour market in large numbers.

Male immigrants approach the rate of labour force participation of the Canadian-born after five to fifteen years (77% compared to 80%). Female immigrants take longer to adjust.

Young persons as well as persons aged 45 to 64 who immigrated before 1981 are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born of the same age. Young persons form a very small group, accounting for only a few per cent of earlier immigrants.

Figure D.1: Labour force participation rates by age and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



Men with a post-secondary diploma or degree enter the labour market quickly

Just as labour force participation varies by age and gender, so it also varies by level of education. To better understand the reasons for differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born, participation rates are shown for different levels of education. Level of education is as reported by respondents, and pertains to the time of the census.

Table D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	Post-secondary diploma or degree	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	37%	67%	82%	68%
Immigrated before 1981	46%	61%	78%	68%
Immigrated 1981-1996	22%	44%	63%	51%
Men				
Canadian-born	60%	79%	90%	80%
Immigrated before 1981	65%	86%	87%	84%
Immigrated 1981-1996	44%	66%	84%	73%

	Women	Men
All education levels		
Immigrated 1981-1990	53%	77%
Immigrated 1991-1996	49%	68%

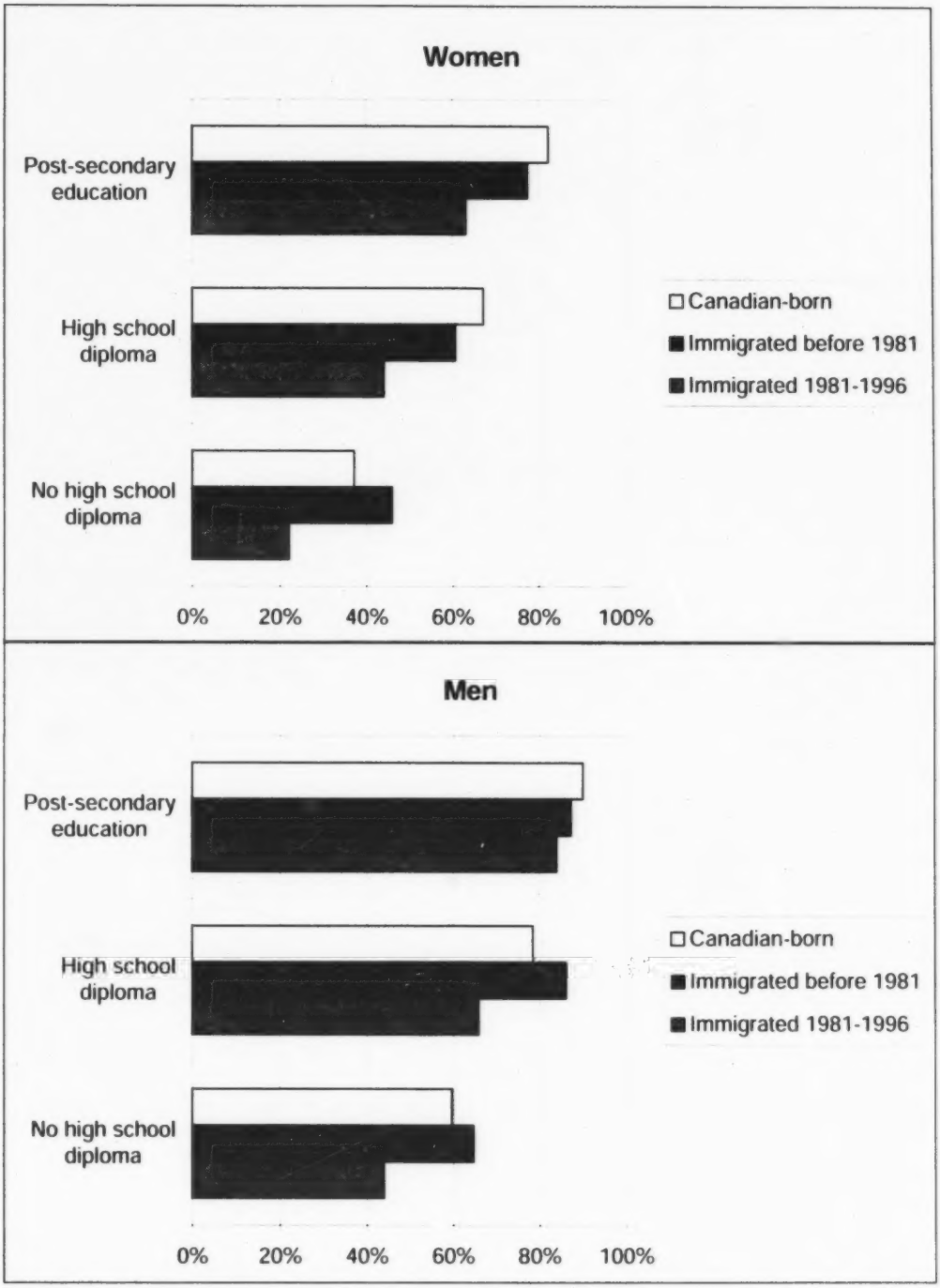
If persons are ranked by level of education, the higher the level of education the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for immigrants.

Recent immigrants participate in the labour market at a lower rate than the Canadian-born with the same education. For instance, women who recently immigrated and have a high school diploma have a participation rate of 44 per cent, whereas their Canadian-born counterparts have a rate of 67 per cent. This difference of 23 percentage points in the labour force participation rates of women is larger than that for men with the same educational qualifications (13% difference among men). The smallest difference occurs among men with a post-secondary diploma or degree (6%).

Over time, the behaviour of immigrants converges to that of Canadian-born persons. Immigrants who have been in the country for more than five years participate in the labour market in higher proportions than those who landed more recently. Earlier immigrants without a high school diploma are active in the labour force at higher rates than the Canadian-born.

Another factor that affects labour force participation is knowledge of French. Both men and women who recently immigrated and report not having command of French tend not to have a job or look for one. This reduces the labour force participation rate of recent immigrants by 3 percentage points in the case of women and 2 percentage points in the case of men (data not shown).

Figure D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



Unemployment common for recent immigrants

Like labour force participation, unemployment varies by age and gender, and also by level of education. In this section, these two aspects are examined in turn as the unemployment experience of immigrants and persons born in Canada is compared. Readers are reminded that differences in unemployment between groups may be related to a number of factors, and not only the one shown in a particular table.

Some items are suppressed because of low counts, as explained in the Foreword. These are marked n.a. (not available).

Table D.3: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Unemployed
Women					
Canadian-born	19%	9%	8%	10%	16,120
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	6%	8%	10%	180
Immigrated 1981-1996	46%	25%	27%	29%	480
Men					
Canadian-born	19%	9%	8%	10%	18,490
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	7%	9%	9%	280
Immigrated 1981-1996	43%	22%	13%	22%	600

	Unemployment rate		Unemployed	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age 15-64				
Immigrated 1981-1990	24%	19%	220	280
Immigrated 1991-1996	34%	26%	270	320

Immigrants are more likely to experience unemployment during their initial years in Canada than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, men who landed in the 1990s and are living in Quebec City experience unemployment rates of 26 per cent, and women had a rate of 34 per cent. Unemployment is lower but still high among persons who immigrated during the 1980s (19% for men and 24% for women), and significantly lower among those who immigrated before 1981 (10% for women and 9% for men). The rates vary by age and are particularly high for young men and women.

Unemployment rates of recent immigrants in Quebec City are high compared to those in Canada's major immigration centres. This suggests that one or more spells of unemployment may be a fairly common experience for immigrants during their initial years in Canada. This is particularly so during the first five years, when immigrants may not yet have secured steady jobs.

Table D.4: Unemployment rates by level of education, ages 15-64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	Post-secondary diploma or degree	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	18%	11%	8%	10%
Immigrated before 1981	18%	12%	6%	10%
Immigrated 1981-1996	45%	42%	25%	29%
Men				
Canadian-born	17%	11%	8%	10%
Immigrated before 1981	14%	10%	8%	9%
Immigrated 1981-1996	35%	25%	18%	22%

	Women	Men
All education levels		
Immigrated 1981-1990	24%	19%
Immigrated 1991-1996	34%	26%

Unemployment rates of recent immigrants are higher than those of the Canadian-born across all levels of education. The differences are greater for women than among men. The unemployment experience of earlier immigrants is similar to that of the Canadian-born.

Table D.5: Employment ratio of persons aged 15-64 by age and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Employed
Women					
Canadian-born	44%	74%	51%	61%	142,210
Immigrated before 1981	37%	70%	56%	60%	1,630
Immigrated 1981-1990	19%	49%	35%	41%	680
Immigrated 1991-1996	27%	35%	22%	33%	530
Men					
Canadian-born	46%	84%	71%	72%	161,480
Immigrated before 1981	55%	83%	75%	77%	2,730
Immigrated 1981-1990	24%	74%	72%	64%	1,220
Immigrated 1991-1996	22%	54%	50%	50%	900

One in three women (33%) of working age who immigrated during 1991 to 1996 are employed, and one-half of men (50%). For immigrants who landed during the 1980s the proportions are higher than those for very recent immigrants: 41 per cent for women and 64 per cent for men. The latter rates are still significantly lower than those of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. In Quebec City, male immigrants over 45 years of age adjust quickly to the labour market, but younger men and women take longer to adjust.

Part-time jobs generally more common for very recent immigrants

Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 1995. Because the information relates to the entire year 1995, only persons who landed before 1995 are included among the most recent immigrants.

The share of part-time employment for the 15-64 age group is the average of the shares for the three age groups, weighted by the relative size of each age group. Because the age-specific rates vary so much, differences in age structure can have a major effect on the overall rate. The fact that men who immigrated before the 1980s are concentrated in the higher age groups gives them a low share of part-time employment compared to other groups. When the comparison is made for each age group, it becomes clear that these earlier immigrants are not very different from other groups with respect to the rate of part-time employment.

Table D.6: Part-time employment as a share of employment, by age and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995

	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	15-64
Women				
Canadian-born	61%	24%	29%	31%
Immigrated before 1981	58%	23%	26%	27%
Immigrated 1981-1990	56%	30%	24%	33%
Immigrated 1991-1994	68%	28%	40%	36%
Men				
Canadian-born	51%	9%	7%	15%
Immigrated before 1981	55%	9%	7%	10%
Immigrated 1981-1990	54%	12%	13%	16%
Immigrated 1991-1994	36%	22%	30%	24%

The proportion of employed Canadian-born and earlier immigrants who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender. More than one-half of employed young adults work part-time, mainly because many also attend school. About one-quarter of employed women aged 25 to 64 work part-time, while for men the share is around 8 per cent.

Part-time employment is more common among recent immigrants, particularly very recent immigrants, than among the Canadian-born. For example, the proportion of very recently immigrated women aged 45 to 64 employed part-time is 40 per cent, while for Canadian-born women it is 29 per cent. Immigrant men aged 25 to 44 years who landed in the 1990s are also more likely to be employed part-time (22%) than those who have lived in the country for a longer period of time (12% and 9%). This suggests that part-time employment is a way for some new immigrants to enter the work force.

The situation is somewhat different for younger newly landed men, those aged 15 to 24. They are less likely to be employed part-time (36%) than earlier immigrants (55%) and the Canadian-born (51%) of the same age and gender.

Many employed recent immigrants in sales and services, management and social occupations

Occupations are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, as follows:

(1) Sales and services	Sales and service occupations
(2) Processing	Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities
	Occupations unique to primary industry
(3) Administrative	Business, finance and administrative occupations
(4) Management and social	Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion
	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
	Management occupations
(5) Trades, transport	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
(6) Health, science	Health occupations
	Natural and applied sciences and related occupations

In examining the jobs of immigrants, the focus is on persons 25 to 64 years old. Younger people are not considered since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and are less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults.

Table D.7: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

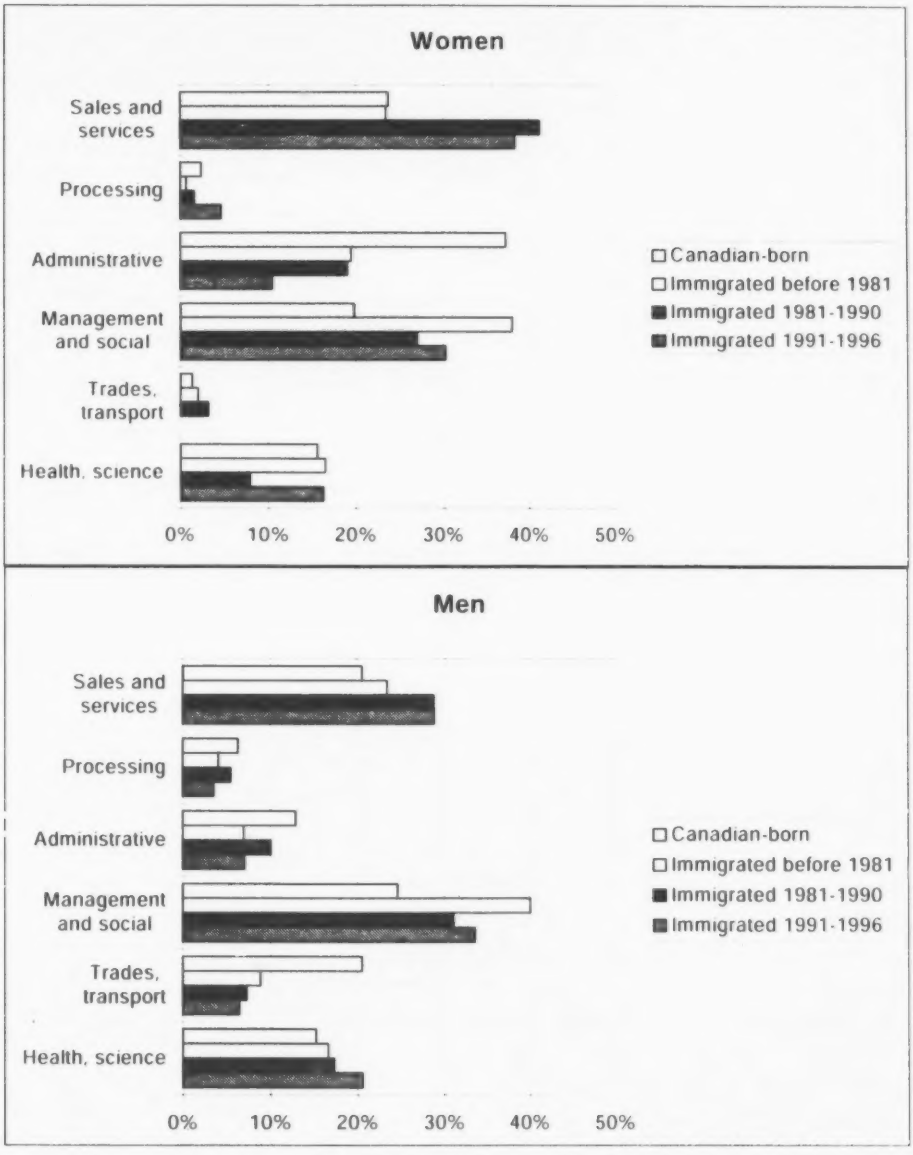
	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis-trative	Management and social	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total employed
Women							
Canadian-born	24%	2%	37%	20%	1%	16%	121,930
Immigrated before 1981	23%	1%	19%	38%	2%	17%	1,520
Immigrated 1981-1990	41%	2%	19%	27%	3%	8%	630
Immigrated 1991-1996	38%	5%	10%	30%	0%	16%	430
Men							
Canadian-born	21%	6%	13%	25%	21%	15%	140,120
Immigrated before 1981	23%	4%	7%	40%	9%	17%	2,590
Immigrated 1981-1990	29%	5%	10%	31%	7%	17%	1,100
Immigrated 1991-1996	29%	4%	7%	34%	6%	21%	850

Employed recent immigrants are far more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service jobs. Close to four in ten jobs of women (38% and 41%) and three in ten jobs of men (29%) who have been in the country for 15 years or less are in sales and service occupations, compared to just over one-fifth of jobs of the Canadian-born (24% of women and 21% of men). Recent immigrants are also found in management and social occupations in high proportions compared to the Canadian-born, as are earlier immigrants.

By contrast, employed recent immigrants are less frequently found in administrative occupations than the Canadian-born. Trades and transport occupations make up a much small share of the jobs of recently immigrated men than of the jobs of Canadian-born men. Immigrants are well represented in the health and science professions.

There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants and their level and field of education. But the choice of occupation by immigrants also reflects adjustment to the economy and barriers to entry into professions and trades. New immigrants probably find it easier to obtain employment in sales and services jobs than in other occupations.

Figure D.3: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Three in ten employed recent immigrants in hospitality and other services sector

Industries are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, as follows:

Manufacturing	Primary industries and manufacturing
Construction & Transportation	Construction, transportation and storage, and communications
Trade	Wholesale and retail trade
Business services	Finance, insurance, real estate operators and insurance, and business services
Public sector	Government services, education and health services
Hospitality and other services	Accommodation, food and beverage industries, and other services

In the greater Quebec City area, a very high share of employed persons have jobs in the public sector. A large share of employment of recent immigrants is in the public sector as well, although for women the public sector share is low compared to that of the Canadian-born. The public sector is a more common area of employment of earlier immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

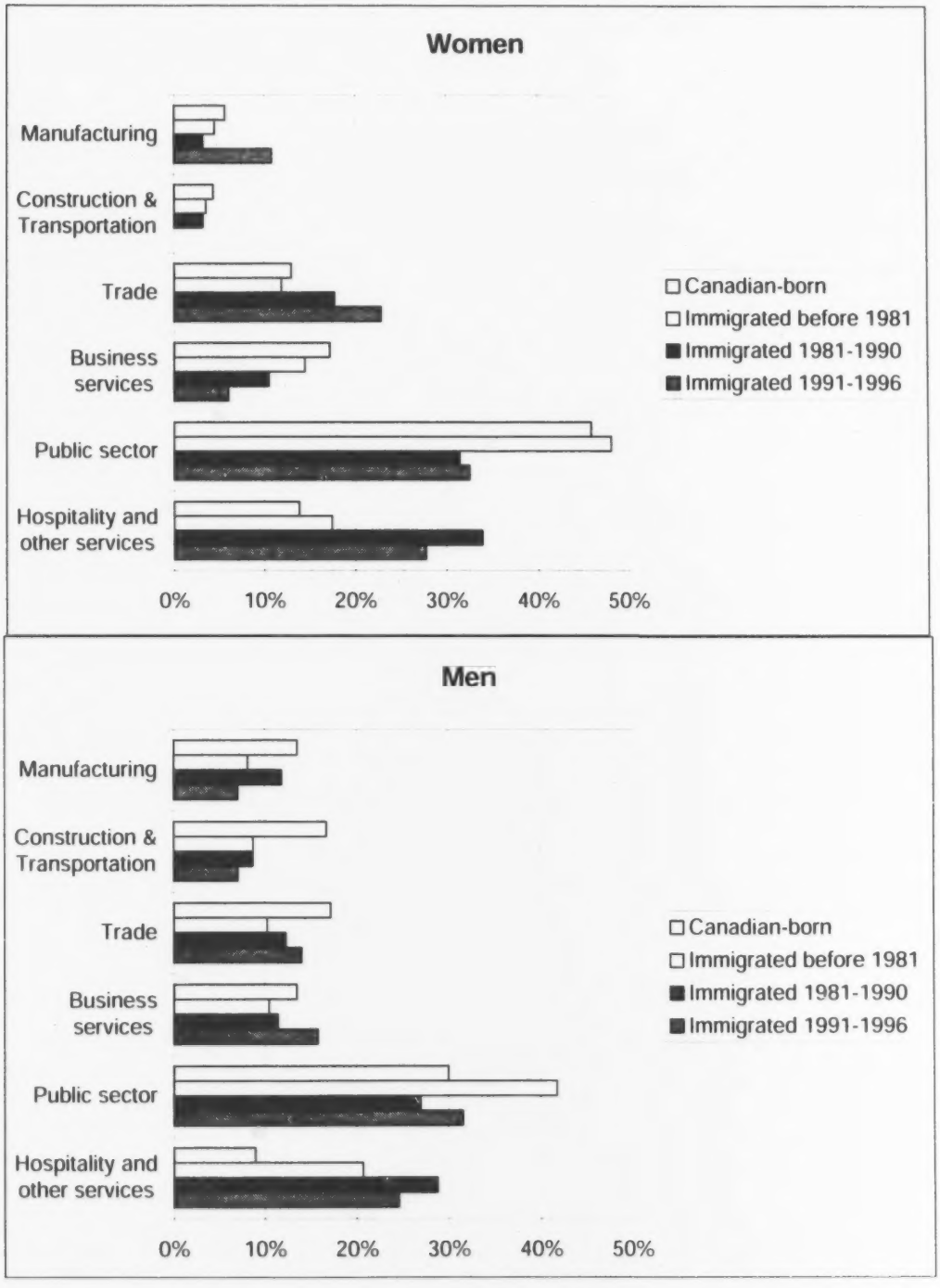
As well, a large proportion of the jobs of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 are in hospitality and other services. Employed recently immigrated women also are relatively likely to have a job in wholesale and retail trade. By contrast, the business services sector makes up a lower share of the jobs of recently immigrated women than of Canadian-born women, as does the construction and transportation industry with respect to men. For women, the industrial distribution of employment of earlier immigrants is closer to that of the Canadian-born.

Table D.8: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Manufacturing	Construction & Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services
Women						
Canadian-born	6%	4%	13%	17%	46%	14%
Immigrated before 1981	5%	4%	12%	15%	48%	17%
Immigrated 1981-1990	3%	3%	18%	10%	31%	34%
Immigrated 1991-1996	11%	0%	23%	6%	33%	28%
Men						
Canadian-born	14%	17%	17%	14%	30%	9%
Immigrated before 1981	8%	9%	10%	10%	42%	21%
Immigrated 1981-1990	12%	9%	12%	11%	27%	29%
Immigrated 1991-1996	7%	7%	14%	16%	32%	25%

The jobs of young Canadian-born people in the Quebec City area - who, like recent immigrants, are recent entrants into the labour market - are more concentrated in the trade sector than those of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64. Both the trade and hospitality and other services provide about one-third of the jobs of Canadian-born aged 15 to 24 (not shown). By contrast, the public sector accounts for a larger share of employment of recent immigrants than of young Canadian-born persons. Thus, while the hospitality and other services sector is a major employer of young people born in Canada as well as recent immigrants, the public sector is more important to recent immigrants as a source of jobs, as is the trade sector to young people born in Canada.

Figure D.4: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Higher skills required for jobs of recent immigrants

The tables and charts in this and the next section show the shares of jobs grouped by four levels of skill, Level 4 being the highest and Level 1 the lowest, as follows:

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required.
Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training.
Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required.
Level 4: University education required.

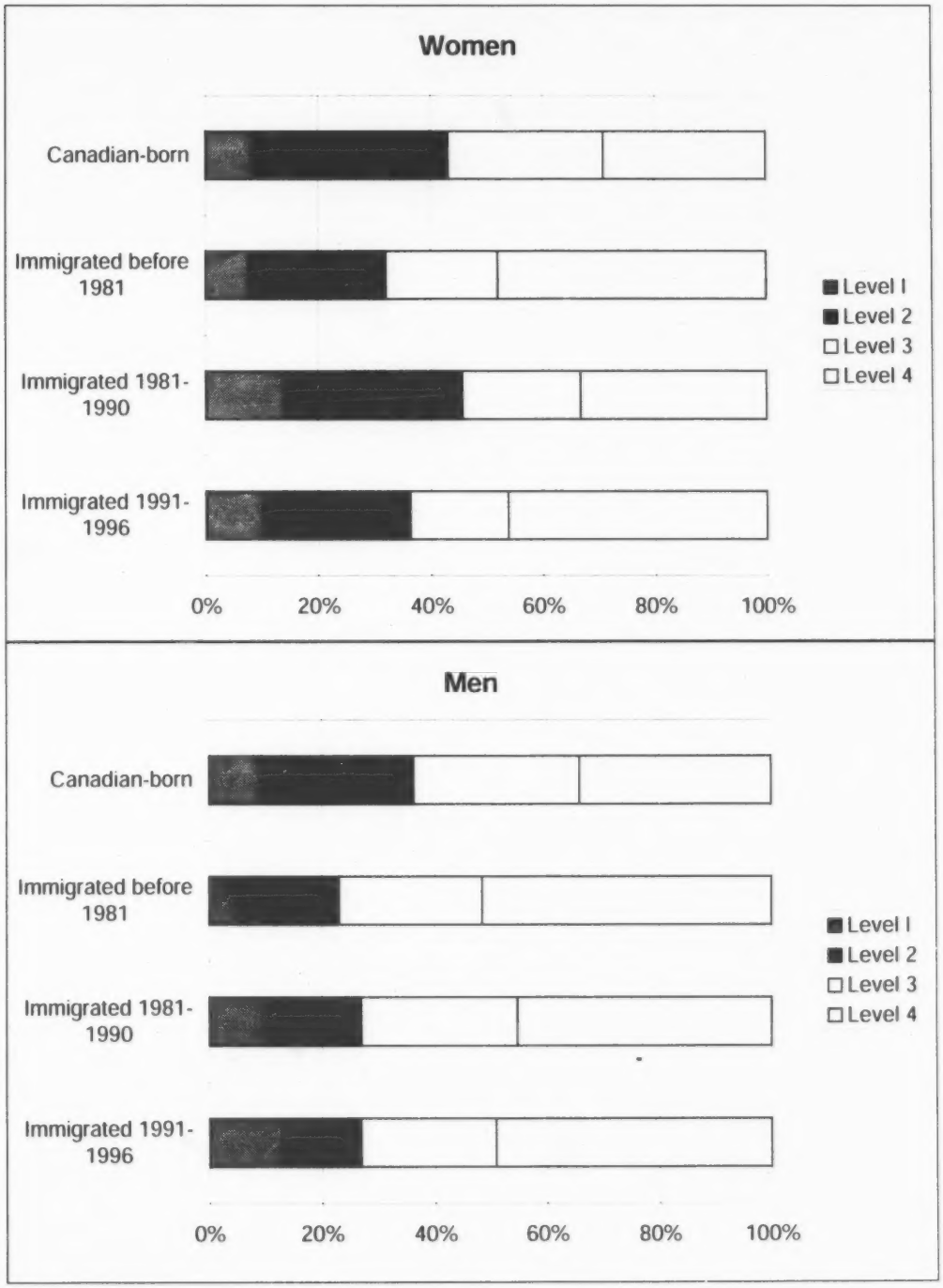
Table D.9: Employment by level of skill, women and men aged 25 to 64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Women				
Canadian-born	8%	35%	28%	29%
Immigrated before 1981	8%	25%	20%	48%
Immigrated 1981-1990	14%	32%	21%	33%
Immigrated 1991-1996	10%	26%	18%	46%
Men				
Canadian-born	9%	27%	30%	34%
Immigrated before 1981	5%	18%	25%	52%
Immigrated 1981-1990	9%	17%	28%	45%
Immigrated 1991-1996	13%	14%	24%	49%

The jobs of immigrants generally require significantly higher skill levels than the jobs of the Canadian-born. One-half of the jobs of very recently immigrated men (49%) require the highest level of skill, a university education. For Canadian-born men that share is one third (34%). For women the shares are somewhat lower but the difference is the same: 46 per cent of immigrants who landed after 1990 have jobs requiring a university education, compared to 29 per cent of the Canadian-born. By contrast, the share of jobs of recent immigrants at the lowest level of skill is only slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born.

For both men and women, the skill content of jobs of earlier immigrants exceeds that of the Canadian-born by an even wider margin.

Figure D.5: Employment by skill level, women and men aged 25 to 64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Education of recent immigrant men fully utilised

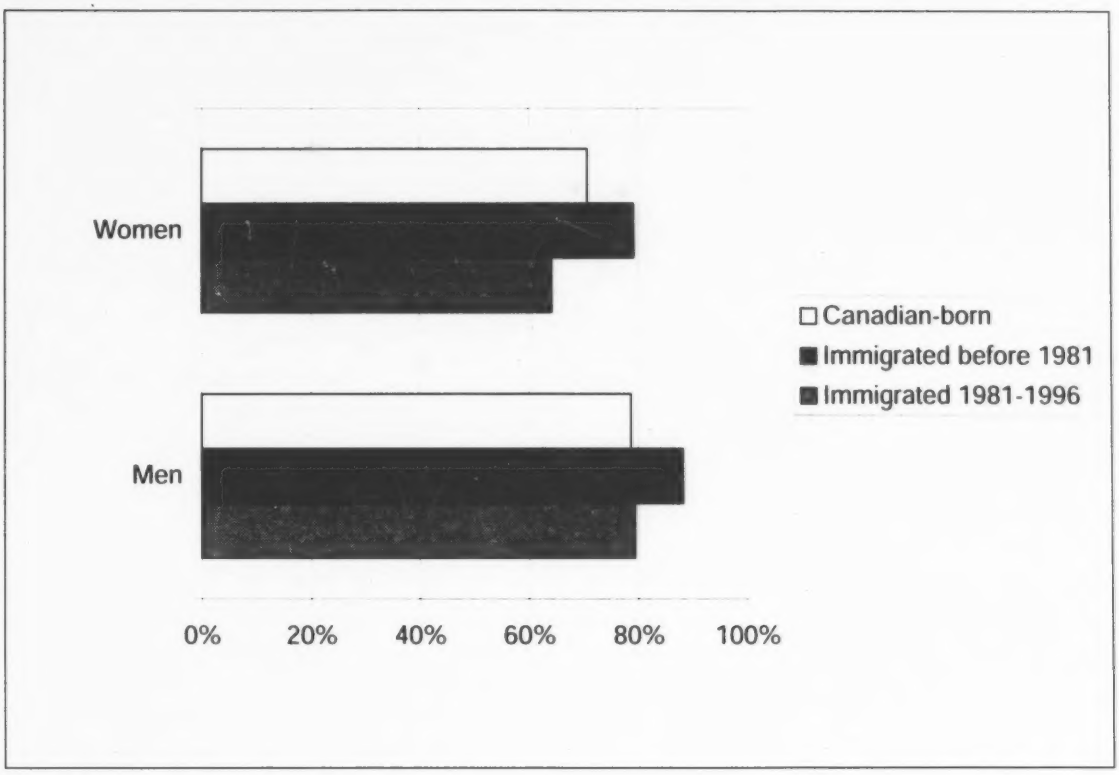
As there are differences in educational attainment between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, the information presented above about skill levels of jobs does not directly indicate whether skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To do so, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born for a given level of education. This is done in Table D.10 for persons holding a university degree, and can be done in the same way for other levels of educational attainment. The four skill levels are defined in the box above Table D.9.

Table D.10: Skill levels of jobs of university graduates, women and men aged 25 to 64, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Women				
Canadian-born	1%	14%	14%	71%
Immigrated before 1981	0%	12%	9%	79%
Immigrated 1981-1996	2%	23%	11%	64%
Men				
Canadian-born	2%	8%	11%	79%
Immigrated before 1981	0%	3%	9%	88%
Immigrated 1981-1996	2%	8%	11%	79%

The jobs of recently immigrated men with a university degree require the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born. Four in five (79%) employed Canadian-born men and recently immigrated men with a university degree have a job requiring a university degree. Close to two-thirds of employed recently immigrated women with a university degree (64%) have a job requiring a university education, a slightly lower percentage than that for Canadian-born women (71%). The skill levels of jobs of earlier immigrants are even higher.

Figure D.6: Proportion of workers with a university degree who have a job requiring a university education, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



PART E: INCOME

Sources and level of income

Sources of income show effect of migration

In this section, three broad sources of income are distinguished:

(1) Employment income, consisting of wages and salaries or income from self-employment;
(2) Other private income, consisting of investment income (mainly interest and dividends), retirement income and income from all other private sources; and
(3) Transfers from government, including Unemployment Insurance benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security benefits and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other benefits such as workers' compensation and social assistance. Also included are the Child Tax Benefit, refunds of the Goods and Services Tax, and provincial tax credits.

A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. Income reported in the 1996 census is income for the year 1995, of persons 15 years of age and over. Most immigrants who landed during or after 1995 have not had the full year 1995 to obtain income in Canada, and are therefore not included.

Table E.1: Persons with income by source and without income, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995 (as a percentage of the population of 15 years and over)

	No income	Employment income	Other private	Government transfers	Number of persons
Women					
Canadian-born	12%	58%	31%	61%	277,530
Immigrated before 1981	10%	54%	38%	63%	3,530
Immigrated 1981-1990	18%	47%	26%	61%	1,840
Immigrated 1991-1994	19%	44%	20%	64%	1,140
Men					
Canadian-born	5%	73%	28%	78%	251,880
Immigrated before 1981	1%	73%	36%	80%	4,300
Immigrated 1981-1990	9%	71%	20%	80%	2,000
Immigrated 1991-1994	6%	64%	32%	85%	1,300

Income from employment is a source of income for the majority of Canadian-born and immigrants. Fifty-eight per cent of Canadian-born women and 73 per cent of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in 1995. A smaller share of recent immigrants has income from employment. Of immigrants arriving in the 1990s, 44 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men have employment income. The incidence of employment income among earlier immigrants is similar to that among the Canadian-born.

The share of recent immigrants with other private income – income from investments, pension plans, etc. – is below the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. An exception to this is the share of very recently immigrated men with other private income (32%), which is higher than the Canadian-born (28%). The smaller share of recent immigrants with other private income probably reflects the relatively young age of most recent immigrants, and lower savings related to the cost of and income loss associated with moving to a different country. The proportion of men and women reporting transfers of government as a source of income is higher among recent immigrants than the Canadian-born.

Average income increases with length of stay

In Tables E.2 and E.3 in this section on sources and levels of income, average income refers to income of persons with income, and excludes persons who report no income. The proportion of persons who report no income is given in Table E.1. In the next section on the distribution of income, which includes Tables E.5 and E.6, average income refers to income of all persons, including those with no income.

Table E.2: Level of income and distribution of income by source, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Average income of persons with income	Income by source (percent of total)		
		Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers
Women				
Canadian-born	$18,900	72%	10%	19%
Immigrated before 1981	$23,100	68%	14%	18%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$14,000	62%	13%	26%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$10,600	61%	9%	30%
Men				
Canadian-born	$30,100	79%	9%	12%
Immigrated before 1981	$35,400	77%	11%	12%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$22,400	78%	7%	16%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$17,600	72%	9%	19%

Among persons who reported having income during the year 1995, the average income of recent immigrants is lower than that of other Canadians. For very recent immigrants, average income is 56 per cent of that for the Canadian-born for women, and 59 per cent for men. Those who immigrated during the 1980s have reached almost three-quarters (74%) the level of income of that of the Canadian-born. Earlier immigrants have surpassed the average income of people born in Canada. The relative levels and patterns are approximately the same for both genders, while average income of men is from 53 per cent to 66 per cent higher than that of women.

Earnings from employment make up a lower proportion of income of very recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born, and the share of other private income is also relatively low. Government transfers make up a higher share of income of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

Table E.3: Wage and salary income of persons who worked mostly full-time, as a percentage of the overall average, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Amount	Percentage of overall average
Canadian-born	$31,100	100%
Immigrated before 1981	$37,500	121%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$25,000	80%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$21,400	69%
All who worked mostly full time	$31,100	100%

The wages and salaries earned by very recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 1995 are below the Quebec City average, and those who landed during the 1980s, have incomes approaching the average in Quebec City. Annual earnings depend on whether a person was employed throughout the year or not. It is likely that very recent immigrants more often than the Canadian-born do not have steady, year-round jobs. Earlier immigrants earned 21 per cent more than the Canadian-born.

Transfers from government a larger share of income except for seniors

To examine transfers from governments more closely, this section focuses on households. Households are classified according to the presence of immigrants and recent immigrants in the same way as in Part C. However, only immigrants who landed before 1995 are considered here. All households with immigrants who landed during 1995 and 1996 have been excluded. As transfers from government vary considerably with the age of the recipient, households are classified by age.

Defining "Age of household"
By age of household is meant the age of a principal person in the household. The age of family households is the age of the older of the spouses or the lone parent in the family. For non-family households, age refers to the age of the oldest person in the household.

Table E.4: Transfers from government to households, by age of household, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995

	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	All households (including ages 15-24)
Share of households receiving transfers				
Canadian-born households	94%	90%	100%	94%
Earlier immigrant households	92%	86%	100%	91%
Recent immigrant households	98%	93%	98%	97%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household				
Canadian-born households	$4,300	$4,900	$15,200	$6,600
Earlier immigrant households	$4,400	$4,700	$15,200	$7,100
Recent immigrant households	$5,600	$6,400	$13,500	$6,100
Transfers from government as a share of average household income				
Canadian-born households	9%	9%	48%	14%
Earlier immigrant households	8%	6%	35%	12%
Recent immigrant households	15%	12%	35%	16%

In 1995, the large majority of households received transfers from government. Almost all households with persons of 65 years of age and older received transfers directed to seniors – Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits. But about nine out of ten households without seniors received some income from a government program, whether from Unemployment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs.

Recent immigrant households other than those of seniors were more likely to receive a transfer from government than Canadian-born households and earlier immigrant households. These households

were probably more in need of assistance from government during the early years after arriving in Canada, when many recent immigrants were not yet fully participating in the economy.

The average payment received varies considerably by age of household. Households of Canadian-born seniors and of seniors who immigrated before 1981 received an average payment of $15,200. Households of recently immigrated seniors on average received less than households of Canadian-born seniors.

Other households received from $4,300 to $6,400. Households of recent immigrants in the 25-64 age group were more likely to receive government transfers, and on average received a larger amount than Canadian-born households.

Government transfers make up a smaller share of income of the households of recently immigrated seniors (35%) than of Canadian-born seniors (48%), while for other households the opposite applies.

The distribution of income

Share of immigrants with high personal incomes grows larger over time

Table E.5: Distribution of personal income, persons 15 years and over, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

	Without income	$1 to $10,000	$10,000 to $30,000	$30,000 to $50,000	over $50,000	Average income
Women						
Canadian-born	12%	29%	41%	15%	4%	$16,700
Immigrated before 1981	10%	23%	42%	15%	10%	$20,700
Immigrated 1981-1994	19%	43%	29%	7%	2%	$10,300
Men						
Canadian-born	5%	21%	32%	25%	17%	$28,600
Immigrated before 1981	1%	18%	35%	21%	25%	$34,900
Immigrated 1981-1994	8%	34%	36%	13%	9%	$18,900

Of the recent immigrants, 62 per cent of women and 42 per cent of men reported no income or income of less than $10,000 in 1995. The share reporting no income or income below $10,000 is significantly lower for persons who immigrated before 1981. At the high end of the income scale recent immigrants are underrepresented.

If the circumstances of earlier immigrants can be taken as an indication of what recent immigrants can be expected to achieve with time, then a general, widespread upward shift can be expected in incomes of persons who immigrated during the 1980s and 1990s in years to come.

The incomes of earlier immigrants are distributed more like those of the Canadian-born. A relatively large proportion of earlier immigrants have incomes in the highest range.

Distribution of household income shows large shift over time

Table E.6: Distribution of household income, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

Households	$0 to $20,000	$20,000 to $40,000	$40,000 to $60,000	$60,000 to $80,000	Over $80,000	Average income
Canadian-born	27%	27%	22%	13%	12%	$43,700
Earlier immigrants	19%	24%	20%	16%	22%	$55,300
Recent immigrants	32%	28%	22%	10%	9%	$38,100
1980s immigrants	*27%*	*29%*	*24%*	*10%*	*10%*	*$41,000*
1991-94 immigrants with others	*18%*	*28%*	*29%*	*15%*	*11%*	*$46,600*
1991-94 immigrants only	*58%*	*27%*	*10%*	*3%*	*2%*	*$22,500*

In 1995, recent immigrant households had average income of $38,100, 87 per cent of the income of Canadian-born, and 69 per cent of the income of earlier immigrant households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants is just over one-half of the income of households of the Canadian-born. Over time households of immigrants attain a significantly higher average income than households of the Canadian-born. The share of earlier immigrant households with incomes above $80,000 (22%) is twice as high as that of Canadian-born households (12%).

The income distributions of households of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are not greatly different. Over one-half of recent immigrant households (60%) have incomes of less than $40,000, which is slightly higher than the share of Canadian-born households (54%). The income of almost one-third (32%) of recent immigrant households is less than $20,000, compared to 27 per cent for Canadian-born households. More than one-half of households consisting only of very recent immigrants have household incomes in the lowest range (58%).

One-third of recent immigrants live in families with low income

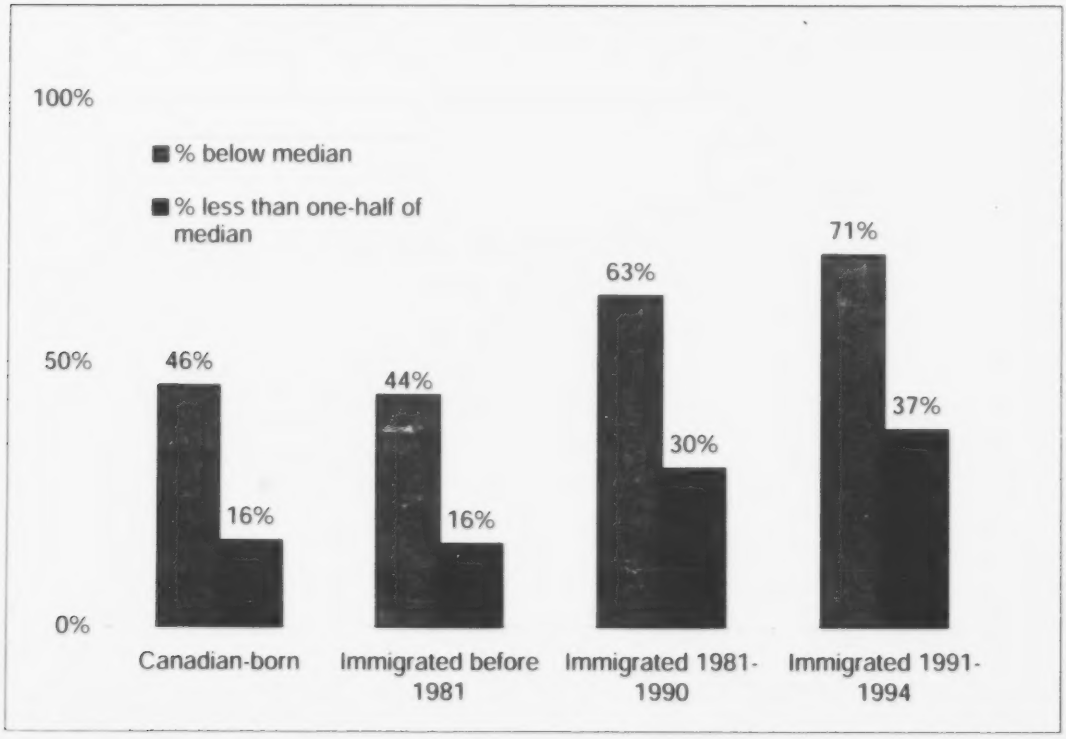
One way of examining income inequality is to see whether persons in certain groups are more likely than persons in other groups to have incomes that fall below the overall median income. The median income is the middle income when incomes are ordered by size, from high to low. One-half of incomes are higher, one-half are lower. And to measure more severe inequality, the percentage of incomes falling below one-half of the median income is examined.

Figure E.1 and Table E.7 show the percentage of people with income below the median. For people living in families, the family income was compared to the median family income. For non-family persons – much smaller in number, particularly among recent immigrants – their individual income was compared to the median income of all non-family persons. Unattached individuals under 15 years of age are not included as no income data is available. The proportion of persons with income below one-half of the median, shown in Figure E.1 and Table E.8, was derived in the same way.

In Quebec City in 1995, the median income of all families (defined as two or more persons related by blood, marriage, common-law status or adoption, and living together in the same household) was $47,375. For individuals not living in families, median income was $16,071.

As family size has not been considered in these calculations, and as larger families are likely to have higher income (but not necessarily higher income per member of the family), the number of persons in the total population living in families with income below the median is less than 50 per cent. 48 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men live in families with income below the median. 17 per cent of women and 16 per cent of men live in families with income below one half of the median.

Figure E.1: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median and below one-half of the median, as a percentage of the population, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995



Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the overall median, or if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income. The percentage of immigrants in families with incomes in the lower part of the income distribution declines in relation to their length of stay in Canada.

Table E.7: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Under 15	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over	All persons
Women					
Canadian-born	46%	51%	44%	66%	48%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	74%	38%	56%	44%
Immigrated 1981-1994	53%	75%	68%	57%	66%
Men					
Canadian-born	45%	43%	40%	66%	43%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	55%	40%	55%	44%
Immigrated 1981-1994	67%	72%	66%	47%	67%

The proportion of people with incomes below the median varies with age. For the Canadian-born, the highest proportions are found among seniors. But this is not so for recent immigrants, for whom incomes below the median are as common or more common at younger ages.

In all age groups except for persons 65 years of age and over, the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. The statistics for seniors probably reflect programs of income support for seniors as well as extended-family arrangements that are relatively common for recently immigrated seniors.

Table E.8: **Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below one-half of the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995**

	Under 15	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over	All persons
Women					
Canadian-born	15%	24%	16%	15%	17%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	34%	15%	10%	15%
Immigrated 1981-1994	23%	45%	36%	22%	34%
Men					
Canadian-born	16%	18%	14%	23%	16%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	21%	16%	18%	16%
Immigrated 1981-1994	28%	38%	33%	21%	33%

One-third of recent immigrants living in Quebec City live in a low-income situation (i.e. they live in families with income of less than one-half of median family income). Except for men 65 years of age and over, the share of people with incomes below one-half of the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than the Canadian-born, indicating a higher incidence of low income among recent immigrants.

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodation more common for recent immigrants

In Tables F.1 and F.2, a room is defined as an enclosed area within a dwelling that is suitable for year-round living: a living room, bedroom, kitchen, or a finished room in attic or basement. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and spaces used solely for business purposes. Accommodation is defined as "crowded" when there are more persons in the household than rooms in the dwelling, i.e. when there is more than one person per room.

Table F.1: Number of persons per room, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Number of households
Canadian-born	58%	33%	6%	3%	264,300
Earlier immigrants	61%	31%	6%	2%	6,100
Recent immigrants	31%	41%	14%	13%	4,900
1980s immigrants	36%	41%	12%	11%	2,560
1990s immigrants with others	29%	49%	14%	8%	1,050
1990s immigrants only	23%	36%	19%	22%	1,330

Households of recent immigrants have space per person that is below the average in the Quebec City area. One in eight recent immigrant households (13%) live in crowded conditions (i.e. there are fewer rooms than people in the home). The incidence of crowding is highest among households consisting only of very recent immigrants (22%). By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born (3%) and earlier immigrants (2%).

Large households likely to have crowded accommodation

Table F.2: Persons per room and size of household, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Household size	Type of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Number of households
1 to 3 persons	Canadian-born	69%	26%	3%	2%	208,460
	Earlier immigrants	75%	21%	2%	1%	4,580
	Recent immigrants	41%	42%	9%	8%	3,310
4 or 5 persons	Canadian-born	15%	60%	19%	6%	52,940
	Earlier immigrants	19%	63%	15%	3%	1,400
	Recent immigrants	13%	42%	25%	20%	1,420
6 or more persons	Canadian-born	5%	34%	39%	22%	2,940
	Earlier immigrants	7%	36%	25%	25%	140
	Recent immigrants	5%	24%	22%	49%	210

Crowding is related to size of household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons than rooms in the dwelling. This pattern is found among households of the Canadian-born as well as immigrants. But there is much less crowding in households of the Canadian-born than in households of recent immigrants, whatever their size.

As shown earlier, households of immigrants who arrived before the 1980s are similar to the households of the Canadian-born in size. They also have accommodation that is similar in size to that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that immigrants form large households and live in relatively crowded conditions for a period after their arrival, so as to keep the cost of accommodation down. But when economic circumstances permit, they split into smaller household units or move to more spacious accommodation. Households also become smaller when children of immigrants become adults and establish their own households.

Higher share of households has high housing cost in relation to income

Table F.3: Cost of accommodation as a share of household income, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

Households	Less than 30%	30% to 50%	50% or more
Canadian-born	74%	13%	13%
Earlier immigrants	76%	13%	11%
Recent immigrants	65%	18%	16%
1980s immigrants	67%	17%	16%
1991-94 immigrants with others	79%	13%	8%
1991-94 immigrants only	48%	28%	25%
All households	74%	13%	13%

One-half of households (53%) made up exclusively of immigrants who have been in Canada for five years or less spend more than 30 per cent of their income on accommodation. For one-quarter of these households (25%) the cost of accommodation even exceeds 50 per cent of income. Of Canadian-born households, just over one-quarter (26%) have housing cost in excess of 30 per cent of income.

For households of immigrants who landed during the 1980s, the share with housing cost in excess of 30 per cent is somewhat higher than that of the Canadian-born, while for households of very recent immigrants and others it is lower.

Table F.4: Period of construction, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

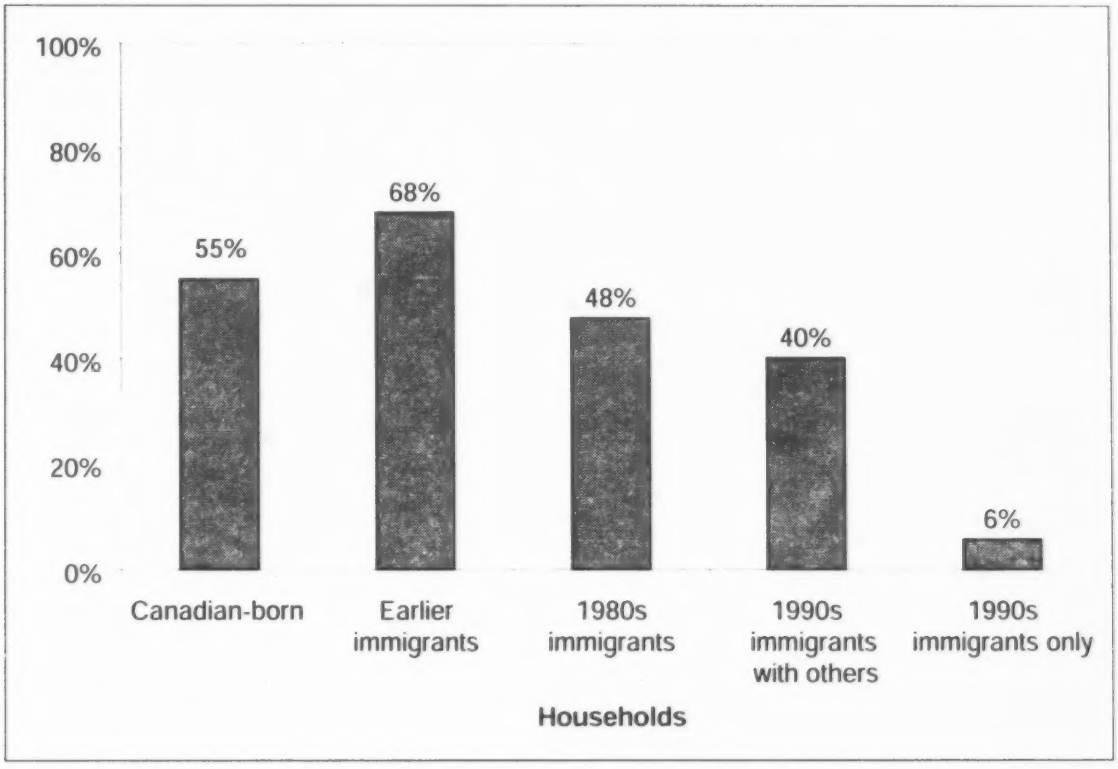
Households	Before 1961	1961-1980	After 1980
Canadian-born	28%	40%	32%
Earlier immigrants	31%	43%	26%
Recent immigrants	33%	42%	25%
1980s immigrants	*33%*	*39%*	*28%*
1990s immigrants with others	*35%*	*39%*	*26%*
1990s immigrants only	*31%*	*52%*	*17%*
All households	28%	40%	32%

The dwellings where households of immigrants who arrived after 1980 live are somewhat older than the houses of the Canadian-born, and the proportion in need of major repair is somewhat higher.

Table F.5: Quality of housing, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Regular maintenance	Minor repairs	Major repairs
Canadian-born	70%	24%	6%
Earlier immigrants	62%	30%	8%
Recent immigrants	65%	27%	9%
1980s immigrants	*62%*	*29%*	*9%*
1990s immigrants with others	*65%*	*26%*	*9%*
1990s immigrants only	*69%*	*24%*	*7%*
All households	70%	24%	6%

Figure F.1: Households owning their home as a percentage of all households, Quebec City Metropolitan Area, 1996



Six per cent of households consisting exclusively of immigrants who arrived during 1991-1996 own their home, compared to 55 per cent of households of the Canadian-born and two-thirds (68%) of earlier immigrant households. The rate of home ownership among joint households of very recent immigrants and others is 40 per cent, while that of households of immigrants who landed during the 1980s is 48 per cent.

Home-ownership is much higher among earlier immigrants than the Canadian-born. This probably reflects the higher average age of earlier immigrants, but it may also point to different choices. It also suggests that the high frequency of rental tenure among households consisting only of recent immigrants is a temporary phenomenon that is a part of the adjustment process.